

Yilmaz ends visit to N. Cyprus

ANKARA (AP) — Turkish Foreign Minister Mesut Yilmaz ended a two-day official visit to Cyprus Friday that drew criticism from Greek Cypriots. Yilmaz, speaking at Ercan airport in northern Cyprus, announced that Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş would fly to Turkey before meeting with Greek Cypriot leader George Vassiliou in Geneva next month, reported Turkey's semi-official Anatolia news agency. The meeting between Denktaş and Vassiliou is to take place under the auspices of U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who proposed the talks have an open agenda and no preconditions. Yilmaz said the Greek Cypriots should continue negotiations to establish a bicomunal federal state on the island, reported Anatolia. "If they do not accept this, then they have to accept the fact that the two separate political entities on the island will gradually become firmly established as two separate states," Yilmaz told reporters. The foreign minister reaffirmed Turkey's position that there could be no withdrawal of troops from Cyprus prior to negotiations for a settlement between the two communities.

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AROUND THE WORLD...

U.S. to name Afghan rebel contact

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. State Department is to appoint an expert on Afghanistan to serve as a special contact with Afghan rebels, but is not ready to appoint an ambassador-at-large, a department official said Thursday. The proposal for such a formal U.S. diplomatic relationship with the rebels was made a week ago by the two Senate leaders, Democrat Robert Byrd and Republican Robert Dole, in a letter to Secretary of State George Shultz.

Two French 'advisers' killed in Afghanistan

MOSCOW (AP) — The official news agency TASS said Friday that two French advisers to an Afghan rebel group were killed in an attack by government forces on the insurgents' command centre in southeastern Afghanistan. TASS said the unidentified French advisers infiltrated Afghanistan in early May along with a group of American, Chinese, Pakistani, Iranian and Arab advisers. It said the group was organising command posts, coordinating attacks by the anti-government forces, teaching them how to use ground-to-ground missiles and paying bonuses for successful attacks.

Zia opens mosque said to be world's largest

ISLAMABAD (AP) — President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq knelt with the faithful Friday to open what Pakistan claims to be the world's largest mosque, Faisal Masjid, named after the late King Faisal of Saudi Arabia who financed the building, can accommodate 10,000 people in its prayer hall and an additional 200,000 on its surrounding lawns. Nestled at the base of the green Margalla hills in northwest Islamabad, the white vaulted dome surrounded by four 86-metre minarets has become a landmark of Pakistan's federal capital.

Armocost to visit Israel, Egypt

WASHINGTON (R) — Under-secretary of State Michael Armocost will leave Washington this weekend on an official trip to Israel and Egypt, the State Department announced Friday.

C. American leaders to meet in August

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Central American presidents will meet in San Salvador Aug. 7 to mark the anniversary of the Esquipulas two regional peace accord, acting President Rodolfo Castillo Claramount said Thursday. The meeting was proposed by the plan's architect, Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez, to review its progress and as a homage to Salvadoran leader Jose Napoleon Duarte, who is suffering from cancer and is not expected to live long.

China sets up special security force

PEKING (AP) — China has set up a special unit of its military police to handle any future pro-independence unrest in Tibet, a Chinese radio report said. The no. 2 detachment of the People's Armed Police in Tibet was established last month to "(deal) with sudden incidents and (deal) resolute blows to separatists who sabotage the unity of the motherland and the solidarity of nationalities," said the regional radio report broadcast in the Tibetan capital of Lhasa.

25 Bangladeshis hurt in clash

DHAKA (AP) — Fundamentalist Muslims clashed in northwestern Bangladesh with opponents of a new law making Islam the state religion, leaving about 25 people injured, police said Friday. The clash with home-made bombs and guns lasted about two hours Thursday in Rajshahi, about 200 kilometres northwest of Dhaka, police said by telephone.

French detonate nuclear device

CANBERRA (AP) — France conducted its second underground nuclear test in a week at the Mururoa atoll testing ground in the South Pacific early Friday, the Australian seismological centre at the bureau of mineral resources reported. The blast was the fourth on Mururoa atoll this year and the 99th in a series started in 1976 when France abandoned atmospheric testing.

Turkish journalist released

ANKARA (AP) — A Turkish journalist who was jailed for reporting the pre-trial testimony of a man accused of trying to kill Premier Turgut Ozal was released Friday. Eribil Tusap, a reporter at Istanbul daily Cumhuriyet's bureau in Ankara, was released by court order after three days detention in the police station, a Cumhuriyet staffer said.

Sihanouk arrives in Thailand

BANGKOK (AP) — Prince Norodom Sihanouk arrived Friday to meet with followers along the Thai-Kampuchean border, on a visit that was likely to include talks on the Kampuchean conflict with Asian foreign ministers. Sihanouk, a key leader of resistance to the Vietnamese-supported Kampuchean government, flew into Bangkok's military airport from Peking. Little was known of his itinerary except that he had planned a one-week stay next week at a border camp in the northeastern province of Surin.

White House urges orderly Lebanon polls

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States Friday called for an orderly transfer of power in Lebanon following presidential elections later this year and expressed a renewed hope for national reconciliation in the strife-torn nation. "The United States considers the upcoming Lebanese presidential elections to be very important for Lebanon's unity and stability," a White House statement said.

Manigat arrives in Miami

MIAMI (R) — Ousted Haitian President Leslie Manigat arrived in the United States Friday on the first stop of an international campaign to promote opposition to the military leader who deposed him. A private plane carrying Manigat and his family from the Dominican Republic landed amid tight security in a remote corner of Miami international airport (Manigat blames U.S. for coup, page 8).

New governor for Pakistan province

KARACHI (R) — A former general was sworn in Friday as governor of Pakistan's Sind province where ethnic violence has killed 35 people in the past week. An official announcement said Rahimuddin Khan was sworn in to replace Asraf Tabani as governor of the southern Pakistan province.

Kohl appeals for Syrian help

BONN (R) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl appealed to Syria Friday for help in freeing a West German businessman held hostage in Lebanon, a government spokesman said. Spokesman Friedhelm Ost said Kohl made his plea to Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Sharaa during a meeting at the chancellery to discuss Middle East affairs. "The chancellor called anew on the Syrian government to do its utmost to help secure the release of Hoechst manager Rudolf Cordes, held hostage in Lebanon for nearly a year-and-a-half," Ost said.

Regent underlines Jordan's firm stand

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, said Friday that Jordan follows genuine and constant national positions with regard to dealing with Arab issues, foremost of which is the Palestine cause.

Addressing a final ceremony on behalf of His Majesty King Hussein marking the Great Arab Revolt anniversary which was held by the Ministry of Youth at the Palace of Culture, the Regent

said: "Jordan, since its establishment, remains committed to the Palestine cause. This yielded the 1950 unity between the two banks in accordance with the will of the Palestinian people at that time. Our commitment to attaining the Palestinian people's rights ensure the Palestinian people the full freedom to choose what suits them in the same way they earlier opted for unity with Jordan."

(Continued on page 3)

Uno ends visit, reaffirms Japan's support for Jordan's peace efforts

Japan agrees to allocate \$140m of \$300m loan

By Nermeen Murad
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Japanese Foreign Minister Soudouke Uno left Amman for Cairo Friday reaffirming his country's "resolve to continue to support Jordan's efforts to reach a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East."

In a departure statement, Uno said although his stay in the Kingdom was brief "it was very fruitful."

Uno was received by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Thursday. Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Foreign Minister Taber Masri also held talks with the 66-year-old Japanese minister.

Uno told reporters at Amman airport that he had a "frank exchange of views with Jordanian officials on the Middle East peace process."

He also said his talks "dealt with Japan's possible contribution towards a peace settlement" to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

U.S. to give \$100m aid to Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — The U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee has decided to grant Jordan \$40 million in economic aid and \$60 million in military aid. The U.S. Senate is expected to vote in favour of the committee's decision Saturday.

Arafat 'willing' to explain stand to U.S.

BELGRADE (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat said Friday he is willing to meet American officials to discuss ways of solving the Palestinian question, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug said.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chairman made the statement during an official visit to Yugoslavia.

Arafat said he was ready to meet an official American representative and discuss the solution of the Palestinian question and the crisis in the Middle East," Tanjug reported.

Arafat made the remark during a visit to Tanjug head office in reply to a question asking whether the PLO had sent an official document to the White House on PLO relations with Israel, Tanjug said.

He was accompanied by one of his closest advisers, Bassam Abu Sharif, who recently wrote an article published in London in the Middle East Mirror on Israel and Middle East peace prospects.

The article apparently softened the PLO line against Israel, endorsing United Nations resolutions that recognise Israel, and proclaiming that "we (the PLO) are ready for peace now."

Its publication prompted the United States to question

whether it was an authoritative PLO statement or only Abu Sharif's personal views.

Asked if the article was an "authentic PLO statement," Arafat was quoted by Tanjug as saying: "I will not tell this to you, but only to an American representative."

"With the Israelis I can only talk at an international conference. I am not an amateur in politics. I am president of the PLO," Arafat added, as quoted by Tanjug.

"Arafat today clearly confirmed that the PLO accepts all U.N. resolutions, including Resolutions number 242 and 338," Tanjug said.

Arafat also denied that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev had recently suggested that the PLO should recognise Israel, it added. "It was incorrectly interpreted," Arafat said.

The PLO leader recalled that the United States had stated the key to settling the Middle East crisis "lies in the PLO's acceptance of U.N. Resolution 242," Tanjug said.

He said he had publicly asserted this in Addis Ababa in front of U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar but that

(Continued on page 5)

Heated exchanges at Angola parley in Cairo

CAIRO (Agencies) — Cuban and South African delegates swapped heated words Friday during four-sided talks in Cairo on ending the 13-year-old war in Angola, sources close to the talks said.

A South African official described the two-hour meeting, also attended by Angolan and U.S. representatives, as tough.

"It was vintage PLO," he said, referring to the hard-lining style of Foreign Minister PLO Botha.

"There were Cuban histrionics and the South Africans gave as good as they got," he said.

A Cuban official also described the meeting as heated.

He said Angola had made new proposals, but declined to give details.

It was not immediately clear

when the talks would resume. Diplomats said earlier that differences had emerged over the timetable for the withdrawal of some 50,000 Cuban troops in Angola.

Botha and South African Defence Minister Magnus Malan are believed to have proposed that the troops be withdrawn over a shorter time than the four years suggested by Havana.

"Apart from the fact that we received the proposal a month and a half late, it's not really a proposal at all," said a high-ranking Angolan diplomat.

"It does not even respond to our proposal. It's unacceptable," he told Reuters.

The official, who asked not to be named, was speaking during a break in preliminary talks be-



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, receives Bahraini Crown Prince Sheikh Hamad bin Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa upon his arrival Friday (Petra photo)

Regent: U.S. plan aimed at filling vacuum

By Salameh Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The latest American peace initiative was calculated to fill a political vacuum in the Middle East in the wake of the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories rather than to draw the region's protagonists closer together in the service of peace in the area, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said Thursday.

"There is an abiding fear that the U.S. administration is involved not so much in bridge building or the process of continuity of its foreign policy, but in a gap-filling process," the Regent told a group of Japanese journalists accompanying visiting Foreign Minister Soudouke Uno.

The Regent expressed concern that Washington may not be giving the Middle East problem the attention it deserves due to other global issues sitting high on the superpower agenda.

He said it was "extremely wor-

rying to see the international conference jeopardised by an international agenda." He was referring to the intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) treaty and issues related to global economy, giving a low priority to the Middle East conflict.

The Regent said the recent Algiers Arab summit conference made it clear that despite criticism of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's initiative, the Arab states "did not close the door on the proposed international conference."

"We certainly regard the U.S. and Soviet role in the region as a lynchpin" for a resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict, he said, pointing that the proposed conference remained "very much on the Arab agenda" in the wake of the Algiers summit.

Prince Hassan said the Arab desire to maintain the momentum of the international conference emanates from the need to address the causes rather than the symptoms of conflict in the area.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, accompanies Japanese Foreign Minister Soudouke Uno on a visit to the Jordan University of Science and Technology Friday (Petra photo)

Palestinian fighting turns fierce in Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Syrian-backed Palestinian fighters Friday bombed rivals in Beirut's Shatila refugee camp in a bloody power struggle. Police said that at one point five shells a minute were hitting the shantytown.

Police reported that at least 10 people were killed and 34 wounded in the fighting between Fatah fighters loyal to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat and Colonel Saeed Musa's radical Fatah-approving in Shatila and the nearby Bourj Al Barajneh camp.

That raised the casualty toll since the latest spasm of fighting

flared June 9 to 63 killed and 249 wounded.

Altogether, 112 people have been killed and 502 wounded by police count since May 1, when the rival factions began fighting for control of the camps on Beirut's southern outskirts.

A Fatah spokesman charged that Musa's fighters "started shelling the camps indiscriminately" early Friday to sabotage mediation efforts by Libyan officials.

The fighting raged despite a Libyan-brokered truce announced in Tripoli Thursday.

White House backs Iran-arms prosecution

WASHINGTON (R) — The White House said Friday it wanted legal proceedings stemming from the Iran arms scandal to go forward but refused to say if it would speed up the declassification of secret documents required as evidence. "We're on record as saying we want to get to the bottom of this and we want the legal proceedings to go forward," deputy spokesman Roman Popadiuk said at a news briefing. Popadiuk was responding to reporters' questions about a judge's decision Thursday to delay setting a date for the trial of former White House aide Oliver North because of uncertainty about the availability of certain records. Judge Gerhard Gesell ordered the delay after independent counsel Lawrence Walsh said at a hearing that an inter-agency task force needed until July 31 to cull through some 150,000 documents to decide what should be kept secret on national security grounds. Gesell, appearing exasperated by yet another roadblock to a trial, asked Walsh: "Is it perhaps clear now that the highest authorities of the government have to make a decision whether this case is going to go on or whether it isn't going to go?" Walsh technically reports to Attorney General Edwin Meese.

Settlers open fire on Arabs; 8 wounded

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Jewish settlers shot and wounded at least eight Palestinians in the occupied West Bank in two separate incidents Friday.

In addition, another six Palestinians suffered tear-gas and rubber-bullet injuries, caused by Israeli soldiers, according to Israeli and Arab reports.

In the first incident, a Palestinian stabbed an American-born Jewish settler in the West Bank city of Hebron and the settler chased the assailant and shot him.

Both injured men were hospitalised in fair condition. Some Jewish settlers called for revenge.

Also Friday, Israeli settlers whose car was pelted with stones opened fire on Muslim worshippers in the West Bank city of Nablus, the Israeli army said.

Seven Palestinians were wounded, including two eight-year-old boys, hospital officials said. The two Israelis were lightly injured and another six Palestinians suffered tear-gas and rubber-bullet injuries when soldiers opened fire at the crowd, reports said.

In occupied Gaza City, protests broke out after weekly prayers. About 150 Palestinians burned fires and shouted slogans before Israeli troops dispersed them with rubber bullets and tear-gas, witnesses said.

In Hebron, settler Yohan Chaiken, 33, was on a shopping spree, when an Arab assailant stabbed him in the shoulder and lower back, said hospital officials and other settlers.

Chaiken, a computer programmer from Boston who now lives in Hebron, pulled out his gun, chased his assailant about 50 metres and shot him in the elbow, said Zev Hever, a leader of Jewish settlers in Hebron.

Chaiken then received first aid before being flown by helicopter to Jerusalem's Hadassah hospital. Hever said.

The army closed off Hebron to all traffic and clamped a curfew in the area where the clash occurred, near the Casbah (market-place).

American-born extremist rabbi Meir Kahane and about a dozen Jewish settlers gathered outside Hadassah's emergency room. Some had machine guns slung over their shoulders, others carried walkie-talkies and one wore a traditional skullcap, with the words "Jews, revenge" stitched on it.

The wounded Palestinian was identified by officials at Hebron's Alia hospital as 22-year-old Abdul Majid Sharawneh from the nearby village of Dura.

"This isn't a hospital anymore, it's a military base," said one Alia doctor who declined to give his name because Israeli officials forbid Arab doctors from speaking to reporters.

The doctor said three Israeli

(Continued on page 5)

Intensive battle fails to halt locust menace

ROME (R) — Intensive spraying has failed to halt a plague of desert locusts in Africa and they have invaded the Sahel region, threatening crops at the peak of the growing season, U.N. officials said Friday.

The plague, the biggest for 30 years, has already swept through North Africa, crossing the Red Sea into Saudi Arabia, and could reach India and Pakistan within a year, locust expert Lukas Brader of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) told a news conference.

"The plague cannot be stopped in the near future," said Brader, who directs FAO's locust-fighting operations.

"Although we have sprayed five million hectares in North Africa the infestation is still not under control and new young swarms have moved South West," he added.

Brader said the biggest problem was that the new invasion in countries from Senegal to Sudan would coincide with the short

crop-growing season and could mean disaster for food supplies.

One to two million hectares of crop land could be affected, meaning the loss of one million tonnes of cereals.

"In food aid that is the equivalent of about \$300 million," he said.

In North Africa, spraying was successful in limiting damage to crops.

Although in some parts of Tunisia, oases in Mauritania and grazing lands in Morocco 30 to 40 per cent of crops were lost, the insects were largely kept away from the fertile agricultural lands north of the Atlas Mountains.

But Brader warned the swarms would return in October and more areas would need to be sprayed.

"Depending on the weather," they could spread to Palestine and into Turkey, Brader said. Under the right conditions they would reach India and Pakistan by the middle of next year.

Pope reiterates support for Palestinian rights

VIENNA (Agencies) — Pope John Paul II Friday told Austria's Jewish leaders that Palestinians had a right to a homeland, and recalled the "incomprehensible pain, suffering and tears" of World War II events.

Meeting with the Jewish leaders on the second day of his Austrian trip, the pontiff did not respond to their call for the Vatican to give full diplomatic recognition to Israel.

The Pope flew by helicopter to the town of Trausdorf near the border with Hungary, where he celebrated an outdoor mass for an estimated 80,000 Roman Catholics, most of them from Hungary and Yugoslavia.

The gold-robed pontiff issued special greetings in Trausdorf to Roman Catholics in Eastern Europe. During his homily, the pontiff also recalled the "mechanised death of two world wars" and the "persecution and annihilation of whole groups of people because of their ethnic and religious background."

The pontiff started his day by meeting with Austrian Jewish community leader Paul Grosz

and five of the country's other leading Jews at the office of the papal ambassador, called the nuncio, to Austria.

"The Jewish people has the right to a homeland, as any other nation has according to international law," the pontiff said. "The same goes for the Palestinian people, many of whom have become homeless and refugees."

He reminded his audience he had made a similar call last September in Miami during his tour of the United States.

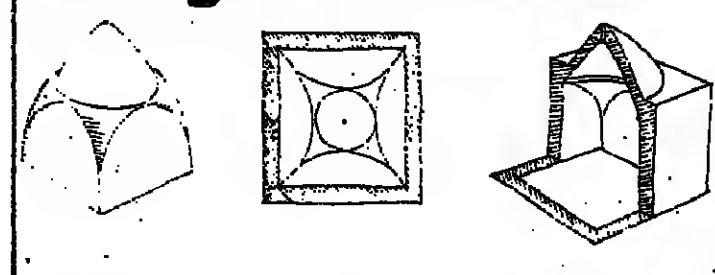
"By means of a common readiness for understanding and compromise, solutions should finally be found which lead to a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in this area," the Pope said, delivering his remarks in German.

Speaking of the World War II, the Pope said: "The incomprehensible pain, suffering and tears still are before my eyes and etched deep in my soul."

But he added: "It would be clearly unjust and untrue to charge Christianity with these unspeakable crimes."

Sumia: An island on ploughed landscape

Village Architecture



The following article is part seven of Ammar Khammash's exhibition catalogue entitled *Notes on Village Architecture in Jordan*, which the Jordan Times is serialising. The work was part of the requirement for his Bachelor degree from the University of Southwestern Louisiana (USL). Photos and sketches appearing with these articles were first exhibited at USL in March 1986. The publication of the book was funded by The Royal Endowment for Culture and Education, of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation. The book is available for sale at the foundation's head office at the Housing Bank Complex.

ON the mountains three kilometres south of Seil ez Zarga, the village of Sumia marks the dead end of the road from Allan. Sumia is situated on one of the few flat hill tops in the area; all the surrounding sites are rough and rather steep.

At an altitude of 480 metres, this village has a situation similar to that of the village of Burra, six kilometres north on the other bank of the seil. From this location the southern side of the Ajlun Mountains can be seen across the seil, an area relatively empty except for small mysterious villages I have never visited. Khshibeh is one of these villages.

During mid-June, 1985, Sumia had a consistently strong westerly wind. The wind current seemed

to have been originating in the Jordan Valley, meandering between the steep banks of the Wadi Seil ez Zarga, and finally branching off into smaller, steeper, wind-catching valleys. Wadi Jaradeh is situated in such a way that it directs a strong current of wind towards Sumia.

Sumia is built on a great piece of rock that gives a unified floor to the whole settlement. None of the traditional structures exist on the red-soiled plateau. The original site attractions were, most likely, the flat land with red soil surrounding the rock bed and the two springs, one to the east and one to the west of the site.

The spring to the east, Ain Sarah, one kilometre away from Sumia, is very accessible to the village. This spring comes out of a

sand layer at an altitude of 370 metres; it is not very strong. The spring to the west is Ain Shatti, slightly more than one kilometre away.

It consists of a large number of small springs on a hillside. Ain Shatti would be a strong spring if it were more concentrated. Like Ain Sarah, it comes out of a sand layer. Its altitude is 320 metres. Because of the difference in distances and altitudes between Ain Sarah to the east and Ain Shatti to the west, the people of Sumia use the eastern spring more frequently.

Since Sumia sits on exposed rock, it hides nothing to be excavated. If this site ever had any structures in any of the various periods of the past, there would be no chance for any of the remains of such structures to be preserved. The hillside just west of the village is rich in shards, suggesting that the site had early cycles of life.

There are no traces of antiquities in the walls of the village except for a few large stones that might have been part of older structures. These stones, which are not well hewn, are used in the first two floors of some of the existing houses; they were too heavy to lift any higher. I did not see any cisterns in Sumia, but there is one cave on the western side of the village that might have previously fulfilled this function. This cave has an entrance that slopes down into an interior that is currently used as a shelter for goats.

The village

Sumia is a well-preserved village within a half-hour's drive from Amman. Here one can still experience a traditional environment. Sumia's intactness is the result of the rough terrain created by the deep valley of Seil ez Zarga which prevented any roads crossing from the district of Balqa to the district of Ajlun.

Unlike villages on throughways, Sumia does not have concrete structures, at least not in its core. A few modern houses are scattered on the agricultural land along the dead-end road.

As one approaches the village on the road from the east, the cluster of houses appears like an island on the ploughed landscape. The bulk of the village is connected as one piece without exterior walkways to penetrate and split its core. This village has no more than 25 houses, 12 of which are connected, sharing each others' walls.

From the pattern created by their clustering, it might be assumed that the village grew around a nucleus house, a "twin house." Being in the centre of the core, this house might be the oldest, this presumption being supported by the fact that it is the largest house in Sumia. Cautious of premature theorization, I might say that the oldest houses in a village are often the largest ones.

This makes sense if we imagine the first family to settle being a strong family of a large number. The twin house has four pairs of arches, two doors and no windows.

The first two pairs of arches rest on columns; these cylindrical columns are topped with capitals and placed where the two arches of each pair meet. The rest of the house, away from the entrances, is separated by a wall; also, this part has a different level, less than a meter higher than the rest of the house.

If the two cylindrical columns used in this house are antique, they would be another piece of evidence to support the presumption that this house is the oldest in the village. Ancient stones must have been tempting to early builders since they were there on the site and already cut.

Houses

The houses of Sumia are large, most of them constructed with four arches to carry the roof. The four-arch houses are very rare in Jordanian villages where, in most cases, two or three arches are used.

The average floor area of a Sumia house is 100 square meters, and most of the houses are divided with a split level that starts at the third arch from the door and rises less than a meter above the rest of the house floor. The interior has very few pieces of mud furniture, the most notable being the small vaults between the sides of the arches,

little more than a metre high, which provide extra area for storage within the limited protection of the roof.

These vaults branch off from cantilevered imposts that are placed in the wall to make this connection.

Sumia's houses have interesting doorways; they are sometimes made of stone that is treated differently from the rest of the house. From the exterior the openings of these doors are well framed, usually exhibiting the pattern of three small vertical openings above the arched door.

Similar doorway composition is found in the village of Sba'hi. The doorways of Sumia define the front of the house and create a facade on the most important elevation. They are the only openings in Sumia houses except for a few small openings in the walls which serve to admit light.

The house of Mahmood Saleh Al Othman Abu Saleem provides a good example that fully represents the typical Sumia house; even though it is separate from the clustered core of the village, it still strongly belongs to the older group of houses.

Its present condition perfectly illustrates the way the traditional houses of Jordan were built.

The masonry stonework of the walls and arches is clearly exposed, showing a masterpiece of stone construction. It clarifies the language, the dialog of gravity and stone used to their ultimate



The village Sumia on a relatively flat site just before the steep banks of Seil ez Zarga

limits. Washed by annual rainfall, the western view of the four arches shows perfectly clean stone, the inner skin having been completely washed away since the roof fell down years ago.

The western wall of the house is partially destroyed, exposing its section a double wall that is 120 centimetres in width.

It is very likely that another layer, a second wall, was added to strengthen the western wall against the rain. Since walls are made of stones that are unhewn, mud is used to fill the spaces so that the stones can stack resting on the maximum area of their surface; thus mud fillings "glue" the stones in a wall and protect them from falling, and in return the stones protect the mud filling from being washed away completely by the rain.

This mutual protection is disturbed when water gets inside the wall from the top. This happens after the ceiling falls or when maintenance of the roof edge is poor. When a great amount of water seeps into the core of the wall, it forces the mud to flow out from between the stones, causing the plaster to peel.

Often the wall gets thicker when the outer layer of stone separates from the rest of the wall, huckles and collapses.

Most of the older houses in Sumia include an area in front of the main and only door. This area, which is as large or larger than the house, I would not call a "courtyard" since it is not surrounded by other rooms but by a wall that is one to two metres high.

It is mainly used for keeping the goats in at night after they have come back from the day's grazing. The walls defining these spaces are constructed in a consistent way that gives Sumia a unified character. Almost all of these walls have dry bushes stacked on top, bushes which are collected by the womenfolk and stored as

fuel for winter cooking. Their placement on top of the walls is ideal; they do not occupy space elsewhere, and they work as "barbed wire" keeping the young goats inside.

For me, these bushes seem to provide a perfect ending to the walls before they meet the sky, a transitional material that forms a cushion between the hard limestone and the soft air of Sumia.

The people

In Sumia the main families are the Hnadi and Abu Saleem. The Hnadi family is a branch of the Qesfat family from Es Salt. The Abu Saleem family is originally from the village of Jazza in the district of Ajlun across Seil ez Zarga. I was also told that a century ago the village was inhabited by the Abadi family and the land belonged to the Mansour.

The people of Sumia think highly of their village; they claim that most of the families living in the other villages of the area originally came from Sumia.

Most of the villagers work the land and raise herds. Crops include wheat (probably the most cultivated), tobacco, watermelon, tomato and olive. Livestock consists mainly of black goats. A few men have jobs in the army and come back to their village every one or two weeks.

Other sites in the area

Khirbet Uleigun

Khirbet Uleigun is one of the richest sites in the area. It is now part of a private farm that is 1.5 kilometres west of Sumia across Wadi Shatti.

The site is a hilltop that is covered with the remains of a complex settlement. The walls of the ruins are five courses high showing the bases of rectangular structures. On the southern side of the hill is a wall, Sheikh

Mohammad Uleigun. The wall has an old tree that marks the site which is visited by the women when the winter brings no rain.

Due to the density of pottery fragments of the Mamluk period, Uleigun seems to have been most lively during that period.

Sadd Sultanah

The name means "Dam of Sultanah"; also, the site is called Sadd El Rabbat, or "Dam of the Nuns." It is a high rock cliff at the end of Wadi Jaradeh, three kilometres northwest of Sumia.

The cliff has a big cave that is enclosed by a wall with small openings. The cave is created by a thick layer of cantilevered rock that in winter becomes a waterfall, dropping the rainwater of Wadi Jaradeh in front of the openings of the cave. It is said that this place was inhabited by nuns some time ago. To reach the cave one has to climb a dangerous path.

Nasir Thaher Al Abadi, the shepherd who explained to me how to get to this site, said that he had been up in the cave only twice. In the cave there is a thick layer of dust, 30 to 40 centimetres of dust rarely disturbed by footsteps.

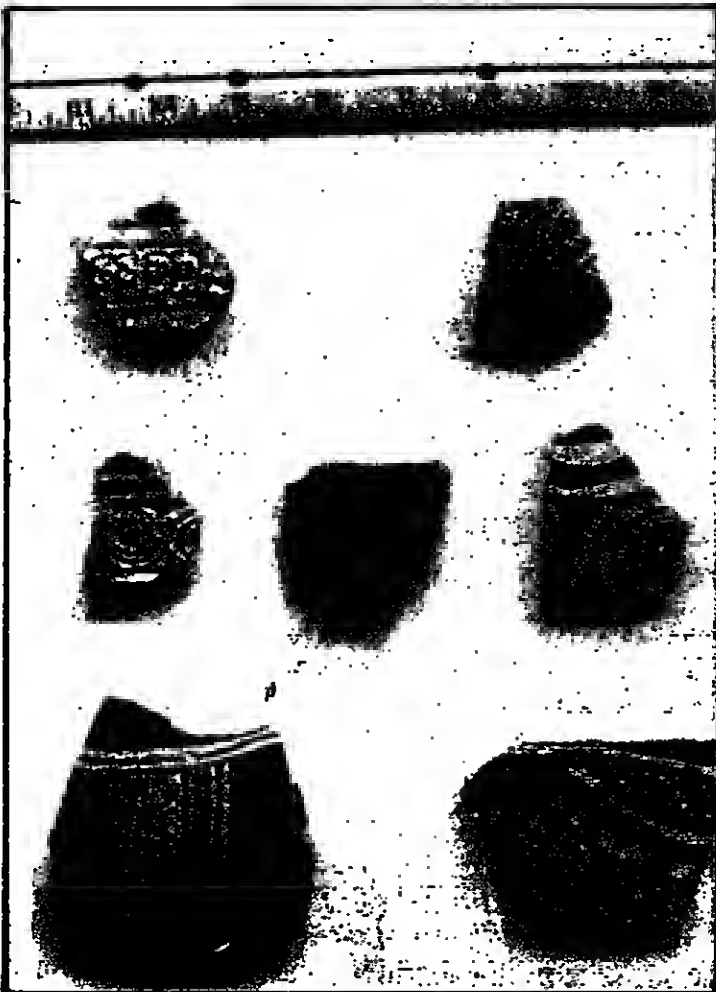
Also from the same shepherd I got the directions to reach a hot spring. Called Hammam Moezh, this spring comes out of a sand cliff on the southern edge of Seil ez Zarga in the area of Sadd Sultanah. Its water is slow and just warm enough to be used for bathing.

Tell Abu Ruais

Located one kilometre northwest of Sumia, this site is insignificant except for a few pieces of scattered pottery. The density of shards is so low that one may presume that the site was used only for camping about 2700 years ago.



A woman from Sumia



Painted Mamluk shards from Khirbet Uleigun

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.							
JORDAN TELEVISION Tel: 77111-19 PROGRAMME ONE 15:30 Koran 15:50 Programme review 15:55 Cartoons and children programmes 17:35 Olympic Games 17:50 Local series 19:00 Message from Iraq 19:10 Family programme 19:40 Programme review 20:00 News in Arabic 20:35 Arabic series 21:30 Local programme 22:30 Varieties programme 23:00 News summary in Arabic 23:10 Varieties programme continued PROGRAMME TWO 16:30 European football championship final: Netherlands vs USSR 18:15 Le Chevalier de Pardaillon 19:00 News in French 19:15 Un D8 de plus 19:30 News in Hebrew 19:45 Science World 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Mr. Bolvender 21:00 Magazine 01 21:10 Saturday Varieties 22:00 News in English 22:10 Feature film: "An Australian in Rome" RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 9500 KHz. SW Tel: 77411-19 07:00 Morning Show 07:30 Newsdesk 08:00 Morning Show 08:30 News Summary 08:45 Morning Show Contd. 11:00 Hitsville: The Story of Motown 12:00 News Summary 12:05 Pop Session 13:00 News Summary 13:05 Pop Session 14:00 News Bulletin 14:30 Jordan Weekly 15:00 Concert Hour 16:00 News Summary 16:05 Instrumental/Old favourites 17:00 Special Feature 17:30 Good Old Days 18:00 News Summary 18:05 Top Twenty 19:00 Newsdesk/Music 20:00 The Young Sound 20:30 Discovering Music 21:00 The Musical in Review		BBC WORLD SERVICE 659, 720, 1232 KHz 07:00 News 07:30 Here's Humph! 07:45 Reflections 07:50 Financial News 08:00 World News 08:49 24 Hours: 08:50 Summary 08:58 Personal View 08:45 The World Today 09:00 World News 09:30 Meridian 10:00 World News 10:09 24 Hours: News Summary 10:30 From the Weeklies 10:45 Network UK 11:00 World News 11:09 Rebeckas 11:15 Jolly Good Show 12:00 World News 12:09 British Press Review 12:15 The World Today 12:30 Financial News followed by Sports Roundup 12:45 Personal View 13:00 News Summary followed by Trooping the Colour 13:15 Sports World 13:30 Trooping the Colour contd. 13:45 Letter from America 14:00 World News 14:09 News About Africa 14:15 The A-Z of Hollywood 14:30 Meridian 15:00 Radio Newsweek 15:15 Multitrack 3 15:45 Sports Roundup 16:00 World News 16:09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 16:30 Sportsworld 16:45 Sportsworld 17:00 News Summary followed by Sportsworld contd. 17:45 World News 18:00 Radio Newsweek 18:15 Sportsworld 18:00 World News 18:09 News about Britain 19:15 Sportsworld 20:00 World News 20:09 Words 20:15 The Ken Bruce Show 20:45 Sports Roundup 21:00 Newsweek 21:30 Great British Concert Hall 22:00 News Summary followed by Play of the Week Number One 23:00 World News 23:09 Twenty-Fours: News Summary		TODAY'S EVENTS EXHIBITIONS ★ A permanent book exhibition, at Tower Building, Jabal Amman, 3rd Circle. ★ A permanent exhibition of plastic art by 27 Arab artists at the Plaza Hotel. ★ Sculptures by Salam Al Madanigha at the French Cultural Centre. ★ An exhibition of Arabian Calligraphy by Dr. Sami Nasib Mikarem at Alia Art Gallery. ★ Paintings by Rizk Abdul Hadi, Petra Bank Gallery. ★ Photo exhibition at Al Hussein Youth City. ★ The 88 Second Olympic Photographic Exhibition and Film. The Royal Cultural Centre at 06:00 p.m. FILMS ★ Film: "Do the Right Thing and Shun Nobody." The Goethe Institute at 08:30 p.m. LECTURES ★ Lecture on smoking by Dr. Mohammad Shreim. Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation 06:00 p.m. CULTURAL CENTRES Royal Cultural Centre - Tel. 6610267 American Centre 644371 American Centre Library 641520 British Council 6361478 French Cultural Centre 637019 Goethe Institute 641993 Soviet Cultural Centre 644203 Spanish Cultural Centre 624049 Turkish Cultural Centre 639777 Hays Arts Centre 661195 Hussein Youth City 6671816 Y.W.C.A. 641793 Y.W.M.C.A. 664251 Amman Municipal Library 637111 Univ. of Jordan Library 843555		MUSEUMS "Children's Heritage and Science Museum" Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Hays Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Friday. Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jarash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m.-5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 621760. SERVICE CLUBS The American Lions Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Regency Palace Hotel, 7:30 p.m. Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m. Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m. Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m. Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle, Tel. 616534, 817534. CHURCHES St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic). Jabal Amman, Tel. 624590. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic). Jabal Lawaldeh, Tel. 637440. De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic). Jabal Hussein, Tel. 661757. Terzassata Church (Roman Catholic). Jabal Lawaldeh, mass in Italian language, meet every Sunday at 5:30 p.m. Tel: 622366 Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox). Abdali, Tel. 623541. Anglican Church (Church of the Resurrection). Jabal Amman, Tel. 625353, chaplain's residence Tel. 621359. Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 771331. Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 772521. St. Barbara Church (Syrian Orthodox). Ashrafieh, Tel. 771751. Amman Interdenominational Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsiain, Tel. 677534. Evangelical Lutheran Church (Church of the Good Shepherd) Amman, Arabic Service: Sunday 7 p.m. Rev. N. Smir 811295).		QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified. ARRIVALS ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1) 05:30 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ) 09:00 Kuwait (RJ) 10:00 Amman (RJ) 10:30 Cairo (RJ) 10:35 Dhahran (RJ) 10:40 Kuwait (RJ) 10:55 Karachi, Dubai (RJ) 11:00 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (RJ) 18:20 Athens (RJ) 18:30 New York, Vienna (RJ) 18:35 Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ) 19:00 Los Angeles, Miami, Vienna (RJ) 20:45 Tripoli (RJ) OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2) 02:20 Belgrade (JU) 10:20 Riyadh (SV) 12:30 Baghdad (IA) 13:20 Bahrain (OF) 15:45 Tripoli (LN) 16:00 Riyadh (SV) 18:05 Rome (AZ) 19:40 Kuwait (KU) 21:15 Frankfurt, Damascus (AF) 22:35 Paris, Damascus (AF) 01:00 London, Cairo (BA) DEPARTURES ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1) 07:45 Amman (RJ) 11:30 Tripoli (RJ) 12:00 Amsterdam, New York (RJ) 12:10 Athens (RJ) 12:30 Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ) 12:45 Geneva, Madrid (RJ) 13:00 Vienna, New York (RJ) 13:05 London (RJ) 13:15 Paris (RJ) 16:30 Dhahran (RJ) 20:40 Kuwait (RJ) 20:45 Bahrain, Doha (RJ) 20:50 Damascus, Larnaca (RJ) 21:10 Cairo (RJ) 21:15 Jeddah (SV) 21:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)		OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2) 03:35 Belgrade (JU) 06:20 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH) 09:15 Beirut (ME) 11:00 Jeddah (SV) 14:00 Baghdad (IA) 14:05 Cairo (MS) 14:30 Doha, Muscat (GF) 14:45 Kuwait (LN) 17:00 Riyadh (SV) 18:55 Damascus (AZ) 20:40 Kuwait (KU) MONEY EXCHANGE Thursday rates Local sell/buy rates in Jds Belgian franc (for 10) 99.2 / 100.2 Dutch guilder 184.9 / 186.7 French franc 61.4 / 62 Italian lira (for 100) 27.9 / 28.2 Japanese yen (for 100) 283.8 / 286.6 Swedish crown 39.5 / 40.1 Swiss franc 209.2 / 211.7 U.K. sterling pound 646 / 653.5 U.S. dollar 355.2 / 359.2 W. German mark 207.5 / 209.6		EMERGENCIES Amman governorate 891228 Amman Civil Defence 198, 199 Civil Defence brd 271293, 273131 Civil Defence Quesimash 770733 Civil Defence Deir Alla 57306 Ambulance 193, 775111 Amman downtown fire brigade 198 First aid 630541 Blood Bank 77303 Civil Defence rescue 661111 Fire headquarters 622090-3 Police rescue 192, 621111, 637777 Police headquarters 639141 Traffic police 8963901 Electric Power Co. 636381/4, 624881 Municipal water complaints 771125/6 Queen Alia Int'l. Airport (08)533060 HOSPITALS Hussein Medical Centre 81381/332 Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn 642816/6 Ashleh Maternity, J. Amn 642412 Jabal Amman Maternity 642362 Mathas, J. Amman 636140 Palestine, Shamsiain 664171/4 Shamsiain Hospital 669131 University Hospital 845845/6 Al-Musharraf Hospital 667227/9 The Islamic, Abdali 666127/37 Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164/6 Italian, Al-Muhajreen 77101/3 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 77511/26 Army, Marka 89161/175 Queen Alia Hospital 602240/50 Amal Hospital 674153 NIGHT DUTY AMMAN: Dr. Hani Haddadin 773295 Dr. Fakhr Al Ailab 663412 Dr. Tayyar Khader 606857 Dr. Abbas Al Hakim 891256 First pharmacy 661912 Firdous pharmacy 773336 Al Asena pharmacy 637053 Nahrouk pharmacy 632672 Al Salam pharmacy 636730 Yacoub pharmacy 644945 Shamsiain pharmacy 637660 TAXIS: Tallal taxi 640031 Venice taxi 644584 Asfor taxi 622320 Tamer taxi 813381 Nahla taxi 663003 Holiday taxi 663100 Sayed taxi 604422 Middle East taxi 604615 BRID: Dr. Amin Abu Taha 242599 Al Shamsi pharmacy 275825 ZARQA: Dr. Ziad G'tim (-) Khalifeh pharmacy 985417 GENERAL Jordan Television 77311/19 Radio Jordan 77411/19 Ministry of Tourism 642311 Hotel complaints 666412 Price complaints 661176 Telephone Information 10 Jordan and Middle East calls 10 Overseas calls 17 Repair service 11	
VOICE OF AMERICA MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 1740, 11925 and 12710 KHz. 07:00 News 07:10 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 VOA Morning 09:00 News 09:10 VOA Morning 10:00 News 10:10 Closeup 10:30 Press Conference, USA 19:00 News 19:10 American View- points 19:30 Special English News & Features 20:00 News 20:10 Weekend 21:00 News 21:10 Closeup 21:30 Special English News & Features 22:00 News 22:10 American Viewpoints 22:30 Press Conference, USA 23:00 News 23:10 Music, USA Jazz 23:55 Editorial 24:55 Editorial 24:00 News 01:00 Communications World 01:30 Weekend Magazine		MARKET PRICES Upper/lower price in Jds per kg. Apple (French) 480 / 350 Apricot 530 / 450 Banana 350 / 300 Banana (Makassar) 300 / 250 Beans 300 / 250 Cabbage 90 / 60 Carrot 100 / 70 Cauliflower 160 / 120 Cherry (red) 700 / 600 Corn 100 / 70 Cucumbers 140 / 100 Eggplant (large) 230 / 160 Eggplant (small) 200 / 150 Garlic 350 / 300 Grapes 550 / 450 Lemon (green) 300 / 220 Mallow 50 / 40 Marrow 110 / 80 Onion (dry) 90 / 60 Orange 320 / 260 Otra 400 / 300 Peaches 600 / 500 Pepper (hot) 120 / 80 Pepper (sweet) 340 / 300 Potato 160 / 120 Tomatoes 120 / 80 Watermelon 80 / 50 Sweetmelon 150 / 120											

Princess Basma opens 4 centres today

AMMAN (J.T.) — As part of Jordan's celebrations of the Great Arab Revolt and the Army Day, Her Royal Highness Princess Basma, chairman of the board of directors of Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund (QAJSWF), Sunday opens four integrated social services centres in Zuhair, Jubeir, Bir Al Dabaghut and Baqaa in Shibak area.

The project aims to draw up and implement special programmes benefiting children and mothers and will organise programmes for training males and females to acquire new and useful skills.

Balqa celebrations

In Balqa governorate a major celebration was held Thursday at



Mujhem Khreisha

the Comprehensive Secondary School for girls to mark the Great Arab Revolt.

Balqa Governor Mujhem Khreisha outlined the importance of the revolt in the Arab history and pledged the one Jordanian family's support for the objectives and principles of this revolt.

Also speaking were the Salt Mayor, and a Youth Ministry representative.

Also Thursday Youth Minister Awad Khleifat opened an exhibition of photos and documents of the Great Arab Revolt held at the Hussein Youth City Palace of Culture.

In Ras Al Naqab in south Jordan, a week-long youth camp, held to mark the occasion, ended Thursday. Taking part in the camp were 125 youths from the various centres, in addition to 17 youths from Egypt and Bahrain.

In Tafleh, Mu'ta University President Ali Mhafa delivered a lecture on the great Arab Revolt's aims and objectives, underlining the great values of the revolt and highlighting the role of Tafleh citizens in supporting the Arab right.

Zarqa marks revolt

In Zarqa a major celebration was held when a number of youths received the banner of the Great Arab Revolt from a group of youths from Mafraq, thus heralding the beginning of the celebration, which was addressed by Zarqa Governor Eid Qataneh who praised the revolt, describing it as the beacon that guided the Arab nation's steps.

Meanwhile, Minister of Youth Awad Khleifat Thursday opened a photo exhibition at Al Hussein Youth City.

The exhibition includes several documentary photos of Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali and his family in addition to drawings and documents on the Great Arab Revolt.



Housing Corporation Director Youssef Hiyasat and a representative of a local contracting company sign a housing contract Thursday (Petra photo)

Local company signs JD 476,000 housing deal

AMMAN (Petra) — The Housing Corporation has awarded a JD 476,000 contract to a local company to construct buildings and housing units.

The agreement was signed Thursday by Housing Corporation Director Youssef Hiyasat and a representative of a local contracting company.

The company will construct two buildings, each consisting of six apartments, and 34 independent housing units in Thiban, as part of a project for 78 housing units.

Hiyasat said the project, which will be set up on an area of 4,727 square metres, will be completed within 18 months "it comes in implementation of the government's policy to develop the rural areas and to provide better housing to citizens."

The corporation's new plan "includes the construction of many housing projects in the rural areas, to put an end to the migration from rural to urban areas and to meet the peoples' housing requirements," Hiyasat said.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

OBEID GETS AWARD: Industry, Trade and Supply Minister Hamdi Tabba Thursday decorated the outgoing secretary general of the Council of Arab Economic Unity Mahdi Obeid with Jordan's Independence Medal of the First Order, which was conferred upon him by His Majesty King Hussein in appreciation of his efforts in enhancing Arab economic work. Obeid voiced appreciation for King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and the Jordanian government for the warm welcome and reception he was accorded in Jordan.

CABINET ENDORSES LAW: The cabinet Wednesday endorsed the budget of the Education Tax Department for this year which amounts to JD 7.5 million.

AECPA TALKS CONTINUE: Continuing its discussions of the presented working papers, which deal with the educational situation in the occupied territories, the Arab Educational Council for Palestinian Affairs (AECPA) Thursday reviewed the Israeli imposition of books in the occupied territories which reflect their views on occupation and settlement in the occupied territories.

AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS: During a meeting with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Operations Director Akram Al Jaf Thursday, Agriculture Minister Marwan Al Hmoud reviewed UNDP's contribution to a number of agricultural projects in Jordan.

KATHIM GETS FELLOWSHIP: The International Council for Training Teachers Thursday decided to grant Dr. Mohammad Ibrahim Kahtim, the general coordinator of UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) in the Arab countries and director of the Regional Education Bureau in Amman, a distinguished honorary fellowship in appreciation of his outstanding achievements in the field of education.

NURSES TO GET BA: Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh has chaired a meeting of the Higher Health Council which decided to enable nursing college graduates to pursue studies and get the bachelor degree. The council decided to maintain the job of assistant nurses and restrict candidates for this job from the Tawjihi students. The council also decided to expand the Cancer Centre at Al Bashir Centre and provided it with the necessary expertise and equipment.



KHASAWNEH IN MADABA: Information Minister Hani Khasawneh Thursday reviewed the Jordanian-Palestinian relations and outlined the role of Jordanians in safeguarding this relation. Khasawneh was delivering a lecture entitled "The Jordanian-Palestinian relations

within a national perspective" in response to an invitation extended to him by the Madaba branch of the Professional Associations Complex. In attendance were the Madaba district governor, Madaba police director, heads of municipal and village councils and a large number of people.

Ureikat returns from ILO talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Labour and Social Development Minister Rashid Ureikat Thursday returned home from Geneva where he headed the Jordanian delegation to the 75th International Labour Organisation (ILO) conference, which concluded Thursday.

In an arrival statement, Ureikat said the conference discussed many issues including a pan-Arab proposal which won a high priority at the conference.

The proposal, which was one of 13 submitted to the Resolutions Committee, dealt with protection of freedoms and rights of labourers and employers in Palestine and the occupied Arab territories.

However, the proposal could not reach the general conference because of the opposition led by the United States and the European group "which sought to block the approval of the proposal and even stop the discussion thereof."

"In view of the repeated attempts by the U.S. and the European group to waste the conference's time and to divert it from discussing the main issues by delving into unnecessary details, and in view of the many

amendments they proposed, the committee was unable to discuss the proposal in full and consequently was unable to make any specific recommendations on it," Ureikat said.

On the Jordanian delegation's participation, Ureikat said, the delegation played a constructive and active role in the meetings and took part in the sub-committee meetings.

It also took part in meetings of the Asian group and the Arab group, and was selected as a member in the Arab Coordination Committee and the Working Committee.

Rawabdeh highlights importance of municipality's humanitarian services

AMMAN (Petra) — Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh Thursday stressed Amman Municipality's interest in the humanitarian aspects of the local services, including the construction of gardens, libraries, public parks, playgrounds and social centres.

He said the municipality will allocate JD 500,000 for projects, designed to provide better services for the refugee camps within Amman boundaries.

Addressing students from Yarmouk University, Rawabdeh said

that administration is a collective, guided and organised activity geared to implement certain policies within the context of planned objectives.

Rawabdeh, who was speaking about local administration and the municipality's experience in this regard, said that Amman is one of the ten cleanest cities in the world, according to the United Nations report.

"The municipality has pursued its efforts to achieve its objectives of turning Amman into a clean, green and blossoming city. To

achieve this the municipality plants 2,000 saplings every day," Rawabdeh said.

On the Interior Ministry Bridge, Rawabdeh said that there are no problems facing the smooth flow of traffic on this bridge and that it was properly designed.

He pointed out that the municipality will construct 42 intersections in Amman.

On the numbering and naming of streets in Amman, Rawabdeh said this process will be finalised later this year.

RJ bans smoking on short flights

AMMAN (J.T.) — Royal Jordanian announced Thursday that it will ban smoking on board its aircraft on short haul routes as of July 1, 1988.

The airline will start with the flights to Aqaba and Damascus from and to Amman, and will implement this procedure on other flights soon after, an RJ

press release said.

This is the first time ever that an airline in the Middle East is taking such a step in an area where the percentage of smokers to nonsmokers is quite high in comparison to European and North American countries, the release added.

An RJ spokesman said that no

resistance is anticipated as the flights usually operate with 75 per cent of seats designated as nonsmoking with an increasing demand for nonsmoking seats.

This announcement by the airline coincides with the Jordanian government efforts to ban smoking in public areas in general.

Regent underlines firm stand

(Continued on page 5)

"Jordan blesses the Palestinian people's desires and wishes in the same way it blessed the 1950 unity."

Reviewing the march of the Hashemite leadership with regard to continued defence of the Palestinian people and land, the Regent recalled the historic stages in which the Hashemite leadership defended Jerusalem, Palestine, and Jordan, preserved the West Bank and Jerusalem in 1948, and united the two banks in 1950 in accordance with the Palestinian people's will.

Reviewing the goals of the Great Arab Revolt, the Regent said it was not a transient event but a continuous and flexible process designed to crystallise the defined and basic constants of freedom and a better life for all the Arabs.

The Regent called on the youth to conduct constructive dialogue based on respecting others' views and on collective defence of all the challenges and dangers facing the society.

The Regent called on the youth to multiply efforts and exert energies in favour of comprehensive development march, and the unity of the Jordanian family. "You are the soldiers of the Great Arab Revolt and a source of pride for the Jordanian family, the one family of Al Hussein," the Regent said.

The participants in the Youth Sports Movement Friday called the Regent, expressing appreciation for his participation in their celebrations marking the Great Arab Revolt anniversary.

Friday's ceremony, which marked the conclusion of national celebrations to mark the anniversary of the Great Arab Revolt, was attended by visiting Bahraini Crown Prince Hamad Ibn Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa and a delegation accompanying him, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Parliament speakers, senior Royal Court officials, cabinet members and other high-ranking officials.

Earlier Friday, the Crown Prince and senior officials received the Bahraini crown prince upon his arrival for a visit to Jordan. The delegation accompanying Sheikh Rashid Ibn Isa Al Khalifa, director of the crown prince's court, Sheikh Khalid Ibn Hamad Al Khalifa and Sheikh Hamad Ibn Ibrahim Al Khalifa.

Later Friday, the Regent held formal talks with Sheikh Hamad. The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said the talks covered the latest developments in the Arab region and Jordanian-Bahraini relations.

Mental health seminar ends

FUHEIS (Petra) — A three-day symposium on mental health services, organised by the Health Ministry in cooperation with the World Health Organisation (WHO) Thursday called for integrating mental health services into the primary health care services.

At the conclusion of its meetings, participants also called for rehabilitating health cadres at the primary health care centres to enable them to render mental health services that need not to be performed by professionals or specialists.

By doing so, mental patients will have easy access to treatment

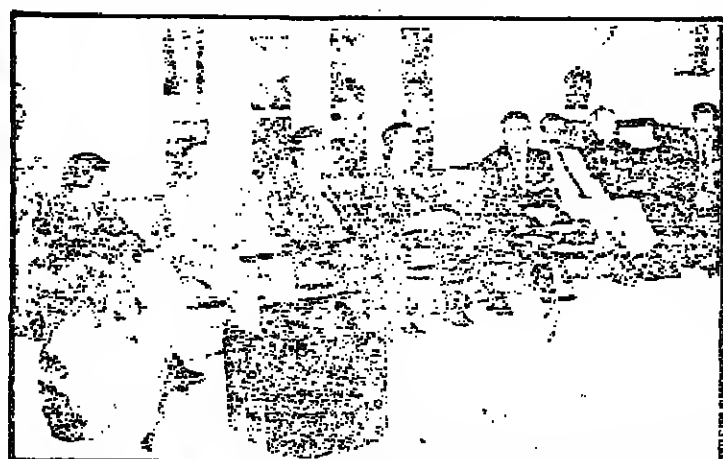
at their own communities without having to go to a specialised centre for treatment. They will also contribute to the reduction of treatment costs and alleviate congestion at the mental health clinics.

The Health Ministry will prepare training programmes for its cadres who, after training, will be providing such services through the primary health care centres.

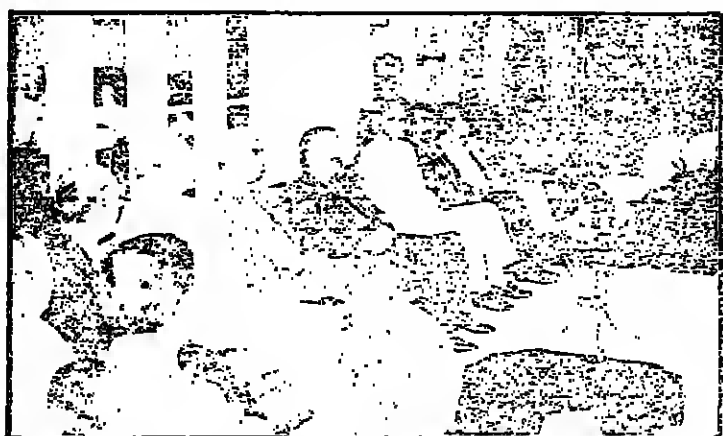
The symposium also stressed the need for cooperation between people and the concerned institutions and ministries to ensure the smooth planning and implementation of the plans drawn up by the Ministry of Health.

Regent stresses need to modernise industries

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Thursday received in two separate audiences participants in the 8th Arab chemists conference and the first sports conference held at the Yarmouk University.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Thursday receives participants in the 8th Arab chemists conference (top) and the first sports conference (below) in Amman (Petra photo)



During his meeting with chemists, Prince Hassan stressed the need to establish centres for scientific innovation to help develop and modernise existing industries, and provide the means to absorb new technologies.

The Crown Prince outlined Jordan's experience in the field of science and technology and referred to the establishment of the Higher Council of Science and Technology in Jordan to follow up on such areas.

Prince Hassan also called for the establishment of an Arab open university, highlighting the role such a university can play in the field of joint Arab work, by setting up an information network between universities and scientific institutions in the Arab World.

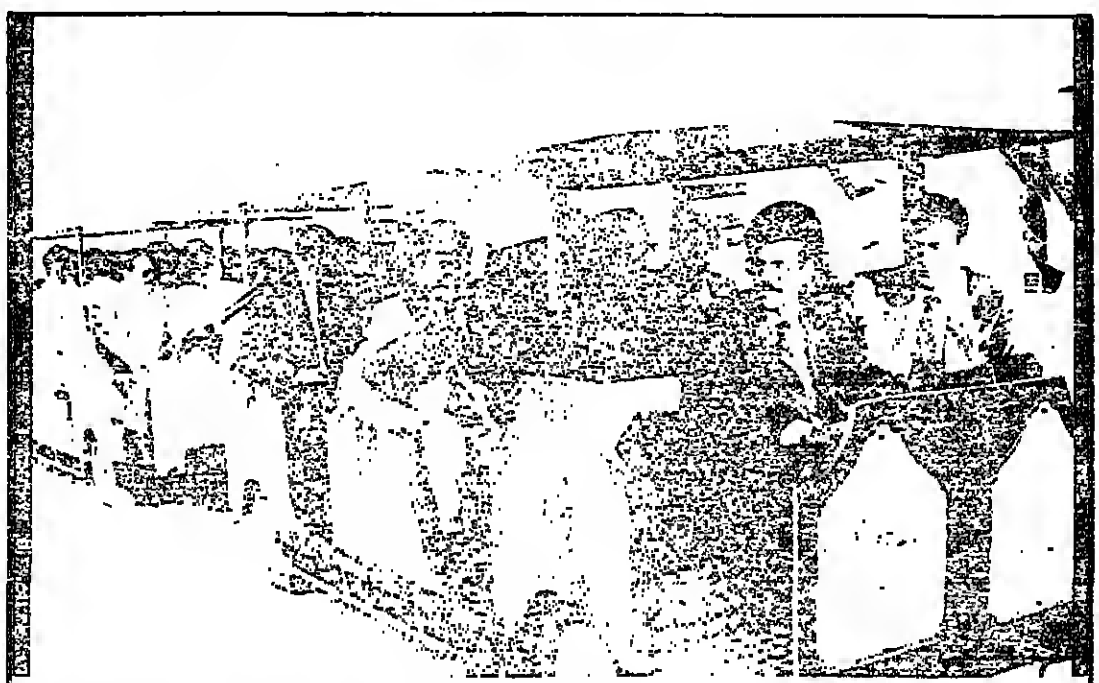
"Such a step will help put an end to the Arab brain drain and will encourage them to work in their relevant countries," the Crown Prince noted.

Prince Hassan stressed the importance of meetings between Arab researchers, scientists, research centres and universities to maintain scientific progress.

Concluding their three-day meetings, participants in the Arab chemists conference sent a cable to His Majesty King Hussein, expressing appreciation and gratitude for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to them during their stay in Jordan.

They voiced pride in King Hussein's interest and the special attention he directs to Arab scientists and intellectuals.

They also sent a similar cable to Prince Hassan.

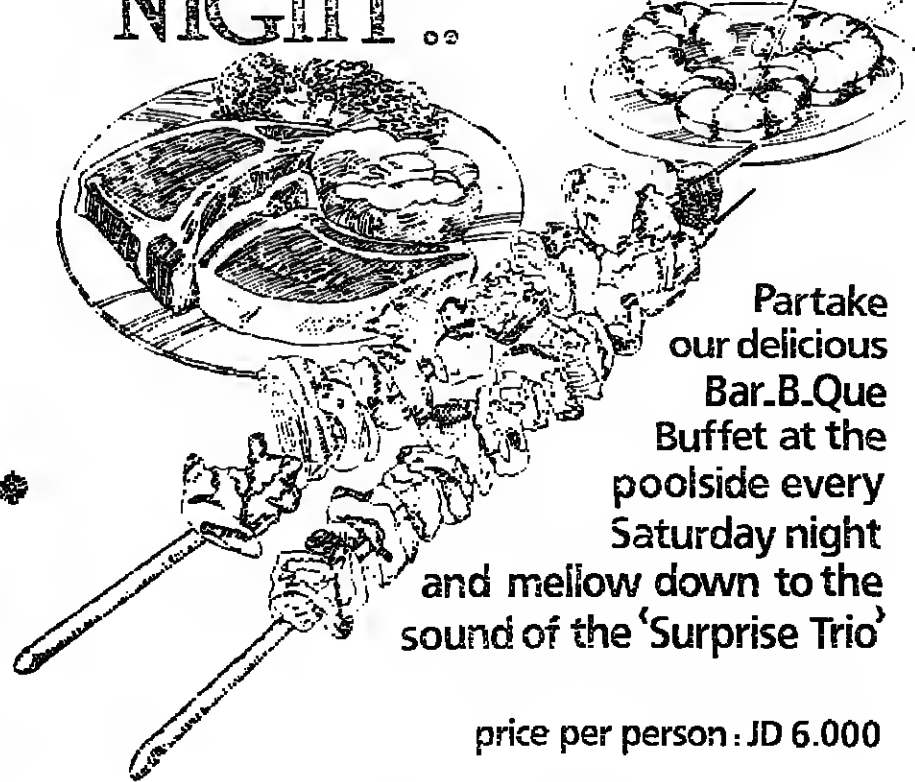


RECREATION CITY OPENED: On behalf of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh Thursday officially opened the JD 3 million recreational city at Jubeiha, in the presence of Culture and National Heritage Minister Mohammad Hammouri. Jubeiha Recreational City is built on a 65,000-

square-metre area and includes 17 recreational facilities, a 2,500 square metre commercial market and a 70 metre-high, spring-like tower, the highest in its kind in Jordan. The city, which is owned by the Greater Amman Municipality, will be supervised and operated by a British company for a period of five years.



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Jordan Times

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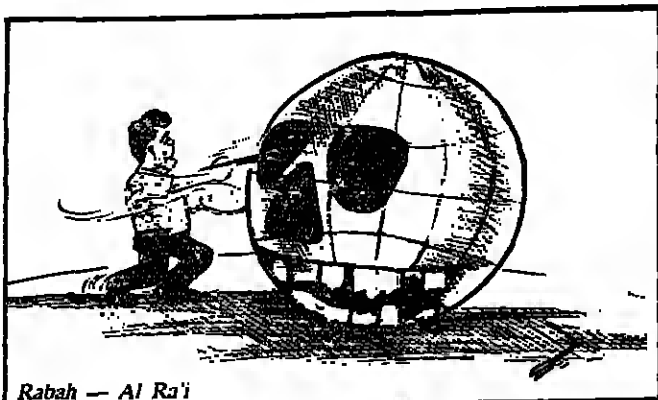
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ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday's



Rabah — Al Ra'i

Al Ra'i: Japan's interest in Mideast

THE current visit by the Japanese Foreign Minister Susuko Uno and his talks with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Foreign Minister Taher Masihi complement the efforts made by Prince Hassan during his recent visit to Japan, which contributed to adding more strength and effectiveness to the Jordanian-Japanese relations. Prince Hassan's successful visit to Japan was one of the main reasons behind encouraging Japan to embark on moves to help solve the region's problems. The new Japanese move, embodied in the current visit of Uno to Jordan, demonstrates Japan's interest in the events taking place in the region and reflects that country's growing credibility in the region. The move is also a positive indicator that the peace process has won the support of a great industrial power in our contemporary world. This power can play a genuine role through its heavy economic weight, which should be capitalised on for establishing peace and stability in the region.

Al Dustour: Japan assumes role

THE Japanese foreign minister's current visit to Jordan has a special importance at this time when the bilateral relations between the two countries are achieving tangible progress in all fields. The visit can also contribute to enhancing bilateral cooperation for the interests of the two peoples of Jordan and Japan. On the political scene, the visit has special importance because it takes place following a declaration by the Japanese prime minister that his country intends to contribute positively to efforts aiming at establishing peace and finding solutions to regional problems. On top of these problems is the continued Israeli occupation of Arab territories and the escalation of Israeli measures against the inhabitants of the territories in a bid to quell their uprising. It is within this context that Japan can play an important role in the efforts made to establish a just and durable peace based on United Nations resolutions and the Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories, including Arab Jerusalem, recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and respect for the security of all the region's states.

Sawt Al Shaab: Japan supports Jordan's role

THE Jordanian-Japanese relations are unique in that they are based on mutual and full understanding of the roles of both countries on the Arab World and in Eastern Asia and the roles both countries can play on the Arab and Asian levels. Jordan, led by His Majesty King Hussein, has always had a heavy weight and presence in the world, and was described by the Japanese friends as a power of moderation and stability in the region, in view of its courageous and rational stands. It is for this reason that Japan has extended a \$300 million loan to Jordan to invest in development projects. Japan sees Jordan as a unique Arab country capable of building a dynamism that constitutes an economic and development attraction point in the region and qualifies it to be a terra media for transferring technology to the Middle Eastern and North African regions. Japan, as a neutral power in the region, can therefore play an active role in supporting and complementing the peaceful efforts in the region.

Thursday's

Al Ra'i: Shamir threatens mass deportation

AS the uprising in the occupied Arab territories continues unabated the Israeli authorities announced that they will be taking further repressive measures to stem the Arab people's resistance of occupation, and end the revolt. This announcement indicates that the Arab territories are bound to witness a new and more elaborate form of violence and Israeli retaliation against the Arab protesters than hitherto witnessed. It also means an escalation of the uprising on the part of the Arabs who are determined to regain their freedom. Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has hinted that part of the new repressive measures is mass deportation of Arabs from the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip, coupled with curfews and the burning of Arab crops and trees. Shamir and a number of his cabinet ministers had earlier demanded that mass deportation against the Arabs should take place so that the army can regain control over the occupied lands. This is indeed a new development in the situation and calls for a speedy action on the part of the Arab World to thwart Israel's designs. The new Israeli threat should prompt Arab countries to take up the issue at international forums and do all they can at all levels to put an end to such atrocities and oppression. Israel is planning to carry out a very evil plan against the Arab Nation and against stability and security in the Arab region, and the international community is invited to take proper action to deter Israel from committing further crimes.

Al Dustour: Uprising endures, intensifies

THE past few months have provided proof that the question of ending the current uprising in the occupied Arab territories is beyond the reach of the Israeli army because the Arab people are determined to carry on the struggle to the end. All the terrorist measures and inhuman practices against the Arab population proved so far to be ineffective in quelling the revolt and stifling the spirit of Arab resistance. Different statements by Israeli officials and military commanders about methods to deal with the uprising are tantamount to admitting Israel's total failure to end the waves of protests that engulfed the whole occupied Arab territory. Having experienced Israel's mentality and its way of thinking and fanaticism, we can only say that a long time will pass before Israeli leaders will seriously think of revising their own position and taking another view with regard to the future of the territories they have been occupying for the past 21 years. On the other hand, the uprising continues to intensify and the Arab people seem to be more determined to pursue the confrontation with the Israeli troops and to take even more dangerous actions against the occupying forces. This gives us cause to have confidence in the steadfast people and optimism that the future days will bear us more news about the uprising's successes.

TALKING STRAIGHT

Jordan needs political evolution

By Marwan Muasher

JORDAN has gone through several political phases in its short modern history of sixty seven years. Perhaps the period people remember most or write about in this context is that of the fifties, when political activity was at its peak, with several political parties present and functioning within the framework of the Jordanian constitution. For whatever reasons, be it that Jordan was not ready for proper political institutions, be it that political parties had no popular following, or whatever other reasons people choose to give, the political institutionalisation of Jordan suddenly came to a halt.

During the years since the mid-fifties, efforts were concentrated on building a modern country with an educated population, a sound economic system and a stable society in a turbulent region. Jordan has been largely successful towards achieving these goals. The country today, despite extremely limited natural resources, enjoys one of the best standards of living in the region. That has not been easy to achieve, and it took great determination from the people of Jordan, under the political leadership of His Majesty King Hussein, to reach where we are now.

In this building process, political institutions were largely ignored, probably for fear that they might stand in the way of social and economic progress that was taking place. Unfortunately, the problems facing Jordan are not only economic and social, but largely political as well. Hence, excluding political institutions from the overall development of the country has resulted in a clear imbalance that we are starting to witness these days.

Jordan today faces difficult choices. These choices need to be discussed, weighed, thought out, and decided upon by the people of this country through their political institutions. This is the time for ideas to be brought forward. This is the time for national dialogue.

But who is to carry out this dialogue? Our political evolution has been left dormant, and has not produced, since the fifties, many political organisations or leadership with popular support that can articulate positions on issues thoughtfully. The lack of political institutions has not allowed for a system where grassroots leaders can be trained and screened. The lack of political institutions has left people with no clear visions, strategies or ideologies.

The result today is that we have in Jordan many people who work in politics, but few seasoned politicians. We have many first class technocrats, but few first class statesmen. We have many people efficiently able to run daily affairs, but few who are clear on overall strategy. We have many able people to carry out plans, but few to suggest them.

This situation cannot keep on for ever. The country is in dire need for a system able to produce proven leaders who can offer different ideas and suggest alternatives. Such leaders should work out of clear political frameworks, and should have popular support. Leaders such as these described above are not born overnight, but have to go through several checks before they are allowed to lead. Such a system, unfortunately, still does not exist in Jordan.

The first step towards nourishing such a system is to elect a new

parliament. The present one has largely ceased to represent anybody except itself. The aspirations of the entire country cannot still be represented by a parliament which was elected twenty years ago. And while a new one will definitely not produce the kind of political leadership the country needs, it will have within it the seeds to do so. A new parliament would start the process of training and seasoning future leaders, and would provide the decision-makers with different ideas and strategies on the future of this country.

The government has to also reconsider its policies with regard to political parties and the articulation of political ideas. Our constitution ensures that political parties cannot work to destroy all what we have built over the years, and I am sure Jordanians of the 1980's are educated enough to act responsibly and out of national interest. Thus, I think that the time is ripe to start thinking of a gradual re-production of political parties to re-start the process of the political institutionalisation of Jordan.

It is debatable whether it is appropriate for us to have a Western-style system of participatory democracy based on foreign models, and it is also debatable whether this is the time to provide such a system. We need to formulate political structures and systems that are appropriate to us, and what is clear today in Jordan is that our country needs the inputs of all its citizens to deal with what lies ahead. It is essential for a healthy future to start the wheel rolling today.

Uprising confronts Israeli red tape

By Ian Black

ON SUNDAY morning, outside the heavily-guarded main gate of the Israeli civil administration offices in the West Bank town of Ramallah, a middle-aged Palestinian in a striped jalabiya robe is squatting under a cypress tree and cursing quietly as he waits to do battle with his enemy.

Scores of Arabs are crowded in the shadow of the building, one of those ugly concrete forts built by the British during what they imperiously termed the "disturbances" in Palestine 50 years ago. The atmosphere is lethargic. And not just because of the heat.

Scenes like this can be seen all over the occupied territories these days as the Israelis try to wipe out what the Palestinians call their "intifada." This obscure Arabic word has caught on: Even the Israelis have appropriated it so that it has become an indispensable part of the Middle Eastern political lexicon. The emergency Arab summit conference in Algiers was dubbed the "summit of the intifada."

But is it really happening? Watching the queues outside the Israeli headquarters, from Jenin in the north to Khan Yunis in the south, you might well conclude that it is not. The Palestinians, clutching forms and payments in shekels or Jordanian dinars, are waiting to get permits, licences, certificates and the identity cards without which they dare not move. This bureaucratic run-around is Israel's latest answer to the intifada.

The revolt that erupted in the Gaza Strip six months ago has been the most serious challenge ever posed to Israel in the 21 years since its victory in the 1967 war. Some 200 Palestinians have been killed since December 9. Thousands have been injured or are in prison, many without trial. So will paperwork succeed where the gun, the baton and the knock on the door in the middle of the night have failed?

Israelis call it "tightening the links" between them and the 1.5 million Palestinians they rule. The Palestinians call it harassment. It can take anything between three to five days just to submit an application for something as simple as a birth certificate, a car licence, or permission to visit Jordan. Filling out a standard "no obligations" form — which now costs a staggering £40 — requires visits to the civil administration, to the municipality or local council, the tax office, to a Hebrew typist and back to the civil administration. When you have proved that all your taxes, rates and bills have been paid, that you are not wanted by the army or the Shin Bet security service, you finally get your permit — maybe only for a limited period.

"The point," says one harassed West Banker, "is to make people go to every single government department, and not just to pay taxes." The war of stones and burning tyres that captured the imagination of the world at its peak from December to February has given way to more novel forms of resistance. Palestinians are still dying, especially in the villages, and now Jewish settlers are taking their toll and being treated leniently by the courts.

But the violence has become routine and it takes something especially shocking to jolt people out of their apathy. The nine-month old baby girl who lost an eye because of a rubber bullet fired by a soldier in a Gaza refugee camp was one of these cases. Calls for civil disobedience and the severing of ties with the Israeli authorities have appeared in most of the leaflets issued by the clandestine, PLO-backed United National Leadership of the

Uprising. After months of confrontations, mass arrests, and brutality, these ideas started to work. Self-help and economic independence are almost revolutionary concepts for the Palestinians. The Israelis are worried.

Intoxicated by their gains, the Palestinians tend to exaggerate what they have achieved. The seeds of organisation existed long before the intifada, but the dramatic events of the past six months have nourished them. The new craze for kitchen gardening has middle-class matrons hoeing barren patches of land and storing the produce for the hard times that everyone expects. Neighbourhood watch committees have brought communal solidarity to bourgeois areas as well as to refugee camps and lonely villages. Christian Bet Sahour, a prosperous satellite of Bethlehem, has emerged, like Ramallah, as a centre of the popular committees.

Administrative detentions and harassment have not stopped them. A new generation of Palestinian leaders is being forged in overcrowded prisons and in the harsh conditions of the new detention camps at Dhahariya near Hebron and at Ketzioth in the Negev desert.

"In the early days of the uprising the Palestinians had a serious problem because they were only getting messages through the underground leaflets," said a Western diplomat. "Now they've got very sophisticated local networks which are fairly substantial and at the same time nebulous enough to continue to exist. It means that people can quickly step forward to replace others who've been arrested. And I think it's this that gives them the false confidence that they can really set up an alternative system. They can't of course."

In their more realistic moments, most Palestinians agree. They know that the "alternative" education system that operated underground when the Israelis closed down all West Bank schools was one of the reasons that the authorities decided to re-open them this month. But they also know that a truly alternative system is not feasible.

Twenty-one years of occupation have created unbreakable ties of dependence on the Israeli

economy. Fuel and raw materials have to come from across the old "green line."

Repeated strikes and the tightening of belts have taken their toll. Three of the bigger factories in the West Bank — small enterprises by Western standards — have laid off most of their employees recently because of the economic crisis. An estimated 120,000 Palestinian breadwinners cannot stop working inside Israel. Attempts by the authorities to prevent money coming in from abroad have been largely successful.

Yet the advances of the past six months are undeniable. The network of volunteer medical relief committees, which existed long before the uprising, has progressed tremendously. Its barefoot

doctors can be found in even the most remote villages, and a campaign to register potential blood donors has already proved itself as working quickly and efficiently when there are casualties in clashes with the army.

External political changes have been impressive too. The convening of the Algiers summit, the new respect for the PLO and international awareness of the Palestinian issue, the rapprochement between Yasser Arafat and President Assad of Syria, and the strains in Israeli society are all of significance. But most sober Palestinians are aware that the intifada has not moved their occupiers as much as they would like to think. The coming election campaign in Israel seems likely to confirm this view. The Israelis

still have the upper hand. The resignation of Palestinians serving with the Israeli police has not been followed by mass resignations of the 18,000 Arabs employed by the civil administration.

A counter-argument is that the so-called "silent majority" will be cowed into submission by the hard times that the intifada is bringing. A decrease in civil administration tax revenues is bringing reductions in essential services. Automatic referrals to Israeli hospitals have already stopped.

Left-wing Israelis like to compare the situation of the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to that of the Jews of Palestine in the years before 1948. But by 1938, when the British were

putting up their concrete forts, the Jews had open and legal political institutions, trade unions, an underground army, youth movements and weapons factories to flesh out their nationalism.

"If the Israelis say that the Palestinians are tired," argues a leading supporter, "they are not wrong. But the Israelis are more tired than we are. I do believe that the uprising has taken on new forms. There is a deep belief that we must minimise our dependence on the Israelis. We know we can't break it. In the popular committees, in the alternative systems, we are creating more awareness of the impossibility of being under occupation. This is the ingenuity of the intifada." — The Guardian.

Iran has thriving trade with Dubai

By Mark Fisher
Reuters

DUABI — In a bank on the Arab side of a Gulf port, a portrait of Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini gazes sternly down from a wall at queuing Iranian traders and housewives.

Battered shelves bearing caviar, pistachio nuts and fruit from Iranian ports arrive at the waterfront nearby and load up with hi-fi sets and televisions for the eight-hour return trip.

Many of Iran's famed Persian carpets also make the journey across the war-torn Gulf to eager buyers in Dubai, either in limited quantities strictly licensed by Tehran — or as contraband. This bustling Arab trading centre's close ties with Tehran are a clear exception to anti-Iranian feelings in much of the Arab World.

Most Arab states support Iraq in the bitter war with non-Arab Iran which began in 1980, a year after the Islamic revolution swept Khomeini to power.

"We enjoy excellent ties with the authorities here," Khomeini's personal representative in Dubai, Hojatoleslam Sayyed Raza Borghai, told Reuters.

"Iranians have lived and traded here for generations. We have a special relationship."

There are an estimated 80,000 Shi'ite Muslim Iranians in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) out of a population of 1.6 million. They live mostly in Dubai, running their own schools, mosques, businesses and banks.

"Fears in conservative Arab countries that Iran will export its revolution seem exaggerated here," said a Western diplomat.

Channel for trade

"Iranians themselves are everywhere in Dubai, and where's the revolution? You couldn't find a more peaceful place."

The war may have soured Tehran's relations with many Arab states but the dangerous Gulf sealanes have been a channel for surging trade between Iran and Dubai.

Scores of 30-metre dhows make the 50 to 80 mile journey from Iran's Bandar Abbas port and Kish Island duty free zone every week, hawking waters where Iraqi jets and Iran's own gunboats have made navigation hazardous for merchant ships.

Dubai's imports from Iran rose to \$132 million last year from \$85 million in 1986, official figures show.

Re-exports to Iran nearly doubled to \$355 million, making the country easily Dubai's biggest

customer. Rice, sugar, electronic goods and machinery from around the world — including American equipment for oil-fields — all find their way to Iran through Dubai and the small neighbouring emirate of Sharjah.

Freight traffic at Dubai's main Port Rashid rose by almost 40 per cent last year, making it one of the world's 30 busiest ports, according to officials there.

Iran plays a big part in Dubai's ambitions to enlarge its role as an entrepot, diplomats say. It pledged early this year to set up a trade office at Dubai's Jebel Ali free zone to handle its exports to the UAE, which have grown more than 20-fold since the war began.

"Trade has risen quickly and I see no reason why the trend cannot continue," said Ahmed Al Banna, head of the commercial documentation department at the Dubai Chamber of Commerce.

Trade declining

But others are not so sure.

The war has shattered Iran's economy and its leaders, anxious to conserve foreign exchange, raised import duties and shut out many luxury goods towards the end of last year.

Trade with Dubai began to tail off and merchants say it is still running at below last year's

levels. Iran Air, the only airline linking Iran and Dubai, early this year began demanding payment in dollars instead of Iranian rials for tickets out of Iran. The move amounted to a 10-fold price rise because of the dollar's high value on the black market. Flights to Dubai were cut to six per week from more than 20 as demand for seats plummeted.

"The effect was felt at once in Dubai, where Iranians like to come on shopping sprees," a souk merchant said. "Many shops were hit hard and will have to seek new customers unless the Iranians come back."

In May, radicals seeking tighter government control of the economy won parliamentary elections in Iran and could curb imports by private companies, merchants said.

But trade with Iran often fluctuates wildly as import regulations change and many merchants are cautiously optimistic that last year's levels can be reached again.

Diplomats say Dubai's ties to other Arab states are a factor in its links with Tehran. Iraq, whose trade with the UAE is growing, has complained in the past about the level of emirates' commerce with Iran.

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الاردن نيوز

Regent briefs journalists

(Continued from page 1)

"There has to be an Arab strategy which is yet to evolve," the Crown Prince said. During the summit "we spoke of economic support," he added, pointing out that Jordan "knows very well the price of the Israeli occupation."

He said the Algiers summit recognised Jordan as one channel of support to the Palestinian people in the occupied territories through its Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs and the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs. He said other recognised channels of support were the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent organisations.

The Crown Prince referred to the creeping Israeli annexation of occupied Arab territories and warned that this problem could not be dealt with properly "through gesture politics and philanthropy."

"We call for a comprehensive socio-economic plan for the occupied territories," he told journalists on the eve of the visit to Jordan of the Japanese foreign minister. He said Japan could play a constructive role in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Middle East region once a political solution was reached.

Prince Hassan described Jordan as "the open Arab window" on the occupied territories, helping fight the process of creeping annexation and transplantation of the Palestinian Arab population.

He pointed out to forces within the Israeli political body calling for a Palestinian solution on Jordanian soil, an idea referred to as a "transfer of population."

He said that an economic and social package needs to be prepared for the occupied territories to support their resistance of Israeli plans, but not as an alternative to the recognition of the Palestinian right to self-determination.

"It is essential for the Palestinian Arab people to continue to be tied to their land. The continued Israeli violence and counter-violence, and the continued deprivation can only weaken their resolve," he added.

He said Israeli threats to force a Palestinian population transfer to Jordan should not be taken lightly. "It will be counterproductive to be alarmed about these threats, but it is also counterproductive to ignore them."

The Crown Prince praised Japan's support for the Geneva accord on Afghanistan, saying the accord achieved three preconditions of importance to the Middle East in terms of conflict resolution.

He said the accord achieved agreement on Soviet troops withdrawal from Afghanistan, the return of Afghan refugees and the recognition of the Afghan people's right to self-determination. He noted that there was a convergence between the three conflict areas — the Afghan problem, the Gulf war and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"It is of extreme importance for us to see a drawing influence of Japan in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of these areas, being developed commensurately with its useful diplomatic role."

He said Japan has the reputation and integrity in the Middle East and the diplomatic standing of great significance to a resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

He added that the ongoing tour by Uno showed a growing Japanese interest and increasing engagement in the area.

Uno ends visit to Jordan

(Continued from page 1)

the development of Jordan's economy."

He pointed out that one of Uno's achievements during his two-day visit to the Kingdom was agreement with Jordan on ways to allocate \$140 million of a \$300 million loan pledge to Jordan by Japan.

Masri said Japan's role in Middle East peace negotiations had become stronger with Japan's strong economic status in the world and its role as one of the 15 members of the United Nations Security Council.

Masri added that as a result of Japan's increase in aid to developing countries "it has gained an important political weight through which it could effectively help in the Middle East peace process."

Masri believed that Uno "would relay Japan's view point on the situation in the occupied territories to Israeli officials," Petra said. The Japanese position, Masri added, was identical to the Jordanian and Arab position on the problem.

Masri said that Japan's position on the proposed Middle East international conference "is very clear. It calls for convening such a conference according to the form suggested by the Arabs and supporting the PLO's (Palestine Liberation Organisation) participation in the conference."

The Regent took the Japanese foreign minister on a visit to the University of Science and Technology Friday morning during which the president of the university briefed the visitors on the history of the university and its facilities. He also briefed the visitors on the Middle East economy in general and Jordan in particular.

The Crown Prince also accompanied Uno on a visit to an army unit where the head of the unit explained the geographical, strategic and economic importance of Jordan.

Uno is on a tour of the Middle East which will also include a first time visit by a Japanese foreign minister to Israel.

According to Japanese Foreign Ministry officials the visit is aimed at hearing the viewpoints of concerned parties on the Middle East problem, and enable Japan to decide how it could more actively involve itself in the region.

Arafat willing to talk with U.S.

(Continued from page 1)

nothing had happened afterwards.

The United States welcomed the Abu Sharif article. "We note the constructive tone which the article conveys in general as well as some positive points," State Department spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley told reporters Tuesday.

"If the PLO is serious about moderating its positions so as to make a practical solution to the peace process, it can do so in an authoritative way," she said. "We have yet to see an authoritative statement."

She declined to define what "authoritative" meant, saying reporters should address this question to the PLO.

The Abu Sharif article said: "We believe that all people —

Jews and the Palestinians included — have the right to run their own affairs." It was issued after the Arab summit in Algiers.

Settlers open fire

(Continued from page 1)

army jeeps were parked at the hospital's main gate and four soldiers and two Israeli "security" agents were standing outside the room where Sbarawneh was being operated on.

Sharif Jabri, a Palestinian on the board of trustees at Hebron's Islamic University, said tension had been on the rise recently in Hebron and the stabbing attack should not come as a surprise.

"As long as there is no solution to our problem, no one will be able to stop such attacks," he told the AP.



Few venture out to Beirut beaches these days after rumours spread that the sea-shore is polluted with toxic waste.

Clandestine group threatens Italy

BEIRUT (R) — A clandestine group has threatened to attack Italian interests and nationals if Rome did not take back chemical waste dumped in Lebanon.

An anonymous telephone caller claiming to speak for the "Organisation of Preserving the Lebanese Right" told an international news agency Thursday the group gave Italy a week to take the waste back.

"If the Italians do not take their waste back within one week all Italian embassies, interests and institutions will be hit violently and relentlessly. The Italian people will live in a state of

fear and terror," he said. Official sources said 2,411 tonnes of foul-smelling waste had been dumped in Lebanon since September.

The dumping forced Lebanese to flee the beaches and fishermen were worried about possible contamination.

Health Minister Joseph Al Hashem said Wednesday, after meeting an Italian expert sent to investigate the shipment of waste, the toxic material would be taken from Lebanon and dumped at a site in the Pacific Ocean with the help of the Italian government.

He did not identify the proposed dump site.

The Italian government agreed last month to pay \$2.8 million to destroy a cargo of 2,000 tonnes of industrial waste in Italy after a year-long voyage aboard the Syrian-registered Zanoobia.

In Rome, an Italian Foreign Ministry spokesman said he was not aware of the threat but it would be normal practice for the Italian embassy in Beirut to inform the ministry.

"Security precautions are already in operation in Beirut and at other Italian missions as a matter of course."

U.K.-Iran talks make further strides

LONDON (Agencies) — Britain said Thursday it had agreed on the timing for paying Iran nearly £1 million (\$1.75 million) to settle compensation claims arising from damage to embassies in both countries.

"We have agreed on when to make our payment to Iran and that it will be made in three instalments," a Foreign Office spokesman said.

The two countries began talks in London two weeks ago. Britain has agreed to pay Iran £1.8 million (\$3.1 million) and Iran will give Britain £900,000 pounds (\$1.57 million), leaving Britain a balance of nearly £1 million, to pay.

The Foreign Office spokesman stressed: "The outcome of these negotiations and any agreement will have no wider significance for U.K.-Iranian relations."

Middle East experts have said the Iranian delegation's visit could pave the way to normalising relations and help secure the release of three British hostages held in Lebanon.

Britain has repeatedly said it opposes any sort of deal with Iran for the release of hostages.

The Iranian news agency IRNA reported Thursday that the London talks had ended in agreement and letters of understanding would be exchanged next week.

But the Foreign Office said some details remained unresolved and no date had been set for an exchange of letters.

Britain's embassy in Tehran was damaged by rioting in 1978 and 1979. Iran's mission in London was ravaged by fire in 1980 when British commandos stormed it to free diplomats held hostage by opponents of Iran's government.

Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, adamantly opposing any deal for the release of British hostages in Lebanon, said Thursday that any major improvement in Anglo-Iranian diplomatic relations was up to Tehran.

Howe put a damper on rising hopes that the recent Anglo-Iranian contacts could lead to the early return of a British diplomat to Tehran and negotiations for the British hostages.

At a luncheon of the Association of American Correspondents, he said this week's private visit of four British lawmakers to Tehran had not changed Britain's policy to Iran or the hostages.

The parliamentary delegation, the first to visit Iran since the 1979 revolution, said Wednesday that Iran had agreed to use its influence to try to obtain the release of the British hostages. It urged Britain to post a diplomat to Tehran.

Mohammad Akhond Zadeh Basti, Iran's charge d'affaires in London, said Wednesday night he was "very optimistic" that the improvement in Anglo-Iranian relations could lead to the release of Terry Waite, the Anglican envoy, journalist John McCarthy and teacher Brian Keenan.

At least 100 remain buried in debris

New landslides block Turkish rescue efforts

ANKARA (Agencies) — New landslides Friday halted a search for about 100 people believed buried under tonnes of mud and debris that crashed into a mountain village in northeastern Turkey Thursday.

Soon after rescue teams started work at 7:30 a.m. (0430 GMT), rocks began tumbling down the mountainside, hitting a truck and slightly injuring the driver, the Anatolia news agency said.

Only one body was recovered Thursday before torrential rain set off fresh mudslides that delayed rescue efforts overnight. Radio reports said 31 people were injured in the disaster in Catak village in Trabzon province, about 800 kilometres from Ankara and not far from the Black Sea.

Turkish newspapers Friday reported death tolls ranging between 50 and 200. They said five buses and two trucks were buried beneath tonnes of mud.

The radio said there were reports of villagers hearing people crying for help from beneath the debris.

Local authorities asked villagers to report the names of missing relatives and friends to a special rescue commission, the news agency said.

The agency said a 32-member team of West German volunteers arrived Friday with 18 dogs trained to sniff out buried victims.

The worst slide sent mud and rock roaring down the mountain-side onto at least three houses, four stores, a restaurant, a high school and a crowded coffee-house, according to news agency reports.

Catak village president Riza Yavuz was quoted as telling Turkish newspapers he had warned the public works ministry of a landslide threat in the area, where a major highway construction project is underway, but got no response.

Cars and buses had been backed up at the village waiting for workers to clear an earlier mud slip that had blocked the highway when the massive slide hit the village.

"This is doomsday," people shouted as they fled from the torrent of earth and rocks, witnesses said.

"There was a big roar and then everything disappeared," recalled 70-year-old villager Hamit Yilmaz.

It was breakfast time and the cafes were packed.

The liberal daily Milliyet said some people told of being borne on "huge sea waves" of mud and dumped into a nearby creek.

Only one body has been recovered so far, officials said.

Officials said they could not be precise on the number missing. Initially they put the figure at 150 feared dead.

The Red Crescent relief organisation, the Turkish equivalent of the Red Cross, said up to 300 may have been killed.

At least 18 people were treated for injuries at field hospital set up near the village.

Television reports said the landslides caused a river to flood the village and showed footage of houses under water. Trees and lampposts had been knocked to the ground and some vehicles were buried under soil.

"It happened all at once after a noise that sounded like thunder," Turan Alemdar, a truck driver who witnessed the disaster, was quoted as saying by the independent Hurriyet news agency. "The rocks swept away everything in a second."

Zeki Ilhan told the Anatolia news agency: "I saw the mountain coming over me and started running away."

Dukakis rejects Jackson call

FALL RIVER, Massachusetts (Agencies) — Likely Democratic presidential nominee Michael Dukakis Thursday rejected rival Jesse Jackson's call for a Palestinian state.

"No. Of course not," the Massachusetts governor said when asked if he supported Jackson's position which has been adopted by several state Democratic parties at the urging of Jackson backers.

The issue could become a divisive issue next month at the party convention in Atlanta, where the Democratic candidate for the November U.S. presidential election will be chosen.

Speaking to reporters, Dukakis rejected proposals that the party statement of policies and principles endorse a Palestinian state. The proposal will be considered during party talks this weekend and could be the subject of a floor fight at the convention.

"I support direct negotiations between Israel and its neighbours and responsible Palestinians who... recognise Israel's right to exist within its borders," Dukakis said. "I'm going to do everything I can as president to create an environment in which these discussions can take place."

State prosecutors remanded trinket seller Sabri Girgis Shebata in custody for four days after survivors said the blaze began in his tent.

Al Messa quoted Shebata as saying the fire started in a nearby tent and spread to his.

Witnesses told the newspaper the death toll was so high because a handcart overturned when its owner tried to flee and blocked the only exit.

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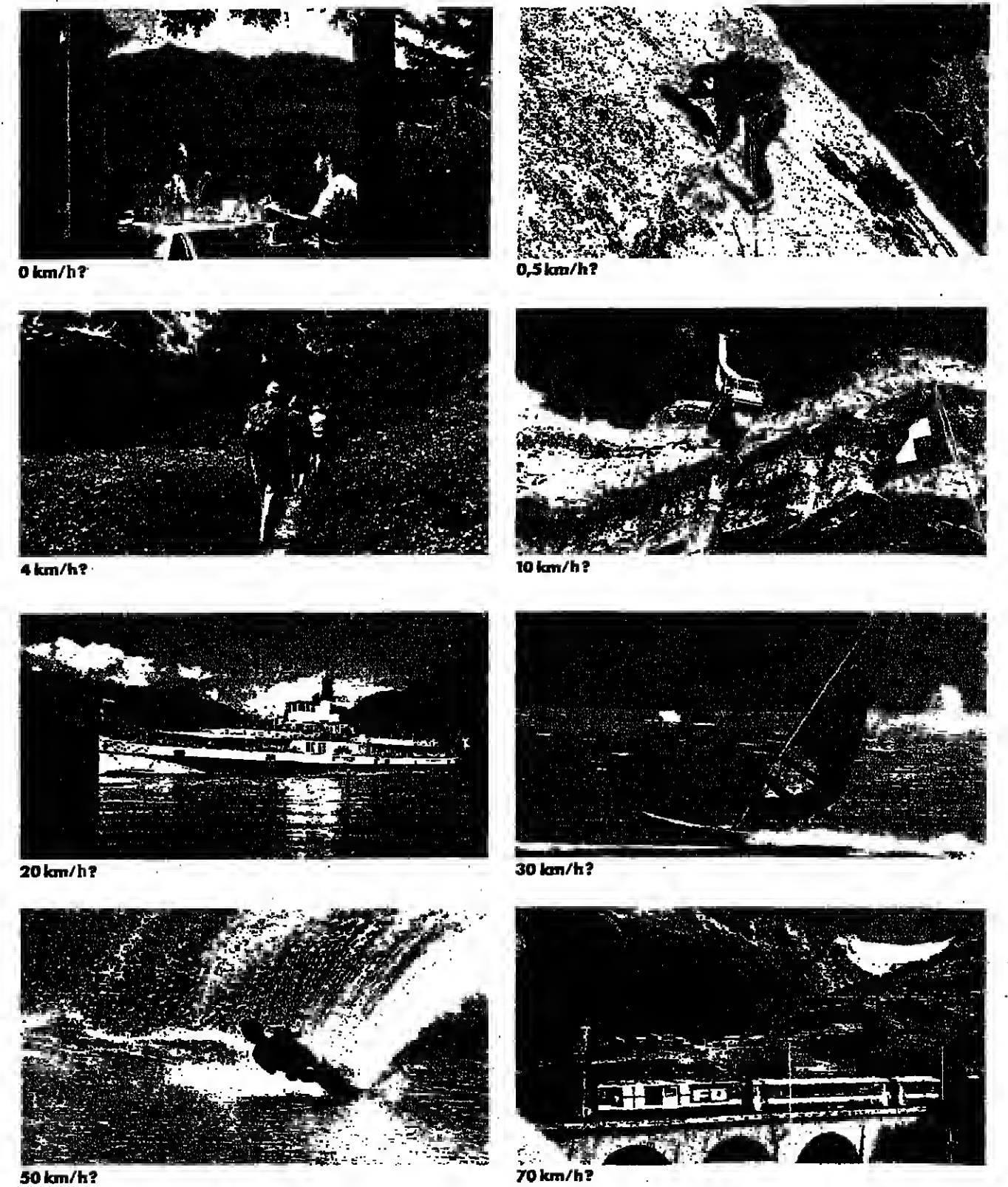
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Syrian economy begins recovering

DAMASCUS (R) — Six months after sweeping government changes and a crackdown on corruption, Syria's economy is showing its first signs of pulling out of a deep crisis.

Diplomats said a campaign by President Hafez Al Assad's new cabinet team to boost the private sector, increase oil output and reform agriculture is beginning to pay dividends.

"Syria went through a very difficult period... at times it was difficult for them to find enough hard currency to import some of their basic needs," said one diplomat.

"But it looks as though things are now improving."

Pro-Soviet Syria, for years of rigid, centrally-controlled economy, remains heavily dependent on foreign aid.

According to statistics compiled by the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), it is saddled with military debt to Moscow and other Eastern Bloc states totalling \$15 to \$19 billion in 1986.

Deepening involvement in the Lebanese civil war and deployment of troops in Beirut is costing millions of dollars.

Diplomats said defence spending was a constant drain on the budget as President Assad vows to achieve strategic parity with Israel.

There are still sporadic shortages of tea and coffee on the streets of Damascus and the bankers in the Middle East have been concerned over arrears on payments to the World Bank.

But an economics ministry spokesman told Reuters: "Arrears to the World Bank were paid up in the last few days."

Early this year the trade surplus moved into the black for the first time in several years, oil production is rising and the wheat harvest could be five times higher than in 1987.

Diplomats say a turning point was Assad's decision to dismiss his government last November after two ministers were censured in parliament for corruption and mismanagement.

A new team headed by Prime Minister Mahmoud Zu'bi, an agricultural engineer, launched a campaign to reform the inefficient agricultural sector and stamp out corruption.

Scores of officials, including some high-level bureaucrats and managers of state-run factories, have been sacked and others jailed pending trial for mismanagement and dishonesty.

The Syrian lira, one of the most obvious casualties of a protracted

economic crisis, has staged a recovery on the black market and now changes hands, illegally, at 32 to 36 to the dollar compared with a 45 to 55 in recent months.

A clamp-down on currency smuggling has also enabled the government to adjust its official "encouragement rate" — so-called since it is designed to encourage Syrians not to use the black market — to 20 liras to the dollar from 29.

Official published figures are scarce in Damascus, but a senior Syrian banker said the trade balance showed a surplus of 212 million liras (\$18.8 million) in the first two months of the year.

Oil industry sources said oil production was expected to rise to 250,000 barrels per day from 150,000 last year, while the Omar field discovered in eastern Syria last year is due to bring another 100,000 barrels on stream in 1989.

This year's wheat harvest is expected to yield 3.5 million tonnes after just 700,000 in 1987 following good rainfall — snow fell on the desert for the first time in 50 years — and a drive to increase the acreage under cultivation.

That will save an estimated \$200 million in scarce hard currency on imports otherwise needed to meet Syria's annual consumption of 1.5 million tonnes.

Production of barley and other cereals is expected to more than double, while another important crop, cotton, should yield more as the growing area is increased by 40 per cent.

In a bid to increase industrial output, private factories have been allowed to keep 75 per cent of their export earnings to buy spare parts and President Assad has directed the government to provide incentives to the private sector.

But diplomats said the major problem remained the constant drain on finances from the defence budget, estimated by the IISS at \$15.5 billion last year.

That is the equivalent of \$1.4 billion at the official exchange rate for government transactions and made up 37 per cent of the total budget.

Foreign aid will contribute little to financing of this year's planned 50 billion liras (\$4.4 billion) total budget expenditure.

Industrial, services sectors top Jordan's priorities for growth

The following is the fourth and last article on Jordan's economic potential published by the Asian Wall Street Journal to coincide with a visit by a Jordanian delegation, headed by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan to Japan last month.

JORDAN, strategically located between Europe and Asia, has a resilient economy which ranks fourth in terms of growth performance among all developing and developed countries. Its economic performance has been surpassed only by Singapore, South Korea and Hong Kong in recent years.

With a well-developed agricultural base, the government is now giving top priority to industrial growth and to expansion of its potentially vital services sector. The country's five-year plan for 1986-1990 calls for private and mixed-sector investment of JD 1.48 billion (\$4.29 billion), or 48 per cent of the total. In the past, private investment was concentrated on trade, transport and construction, but the government is hoping 80 per cent of private investment under the current plan will go into commodity production.

The target of five per cent annual growth set in the plan is considered too ambitious by some economists. The 1986 rate of around 2.4 per cent is now considered acceptable, given regional and international conditions. Multifaceted program

In 1983, a slowdown in Jordanian economic activity was triggered by the drop in oil prices and the resulting recession in oil-exporting countries in the Gulf.

The cuts in traditionally substantial aid to Jordan from Arab Gulf states are not expected to be restored in the near future, and the previous rapid growth in remittances from Jordanian workers in the Gulf has slackened off, but the decline in this important source of foreign exchange and the drop in Jordan's exports to the neighbouring Arab countries appear to have been arrested.

To deal with the continuing slowdown in the economy, the Jordanian government has embarked on a multifaceted programme to stimulate new business activity and attract more domestic and foreign private investment. To realise the country's substantial potential as a regional engineering/accounting/management services centre and a gateway to regional markets, the government is seeking to expand economic cooperation and joint ventures with technologically advanced countries, such as Japan, the U.S. and members of the European Community.

"One important characteristic of Jordan's economy is its ability to adjust and meet new demands," says Ziad Fariz, secretary-general of the Ministry of Planning.

"We have increased incentives offered to foreign and domestic companies under our Encourage-

ment of Investment Law by adding more tax holidays and other benefits.

We offer foreign investors income tax and real estate tax exemptions for periods ranging from five to 15 years, depending on the location of the project, and full exemptions from tariff duties for capital goods and raw materials," Fariz says.

Land may be leased at very attractive prices for long periods for approved projects, he adds.

High investment ratio

The investment ratio in Jordan is one of the highest among developing countries. The ratio of total investment to the gross domestic product is between 30 per cent and 35 per cent, a little lower than in the late 1970s and early 1980s, but still high in proportion to the size of the economy, Fariz points out.

During the economic adjustment process under way since 1985, the underlying strength of the economy has been demonstrated by its ability to sustain a positive growth.

Fariz says this is reflected in the two per cent to three per cent growth rates experienced in 1985 and 1986 and "similar growth is expected for 1987 when the figures are in." This gives Jordan an edge over other countries in the area which have had a negative growth rate in the same period.

Other economists note that Jordan's achievement of one of the highest rates of growth among developing nations in the 1965-1985 period occurred despite the setbacks inflicted by the Arab-Israeli conflict, especially the demographic burden following the 1967 conflict with Israel when a flood of people from the West Bank flowed into Jordan creating the need for many new jobs.

Jordan's pragmatic political leadership, headed by His Majesty King Hussein, has long encouraged the development of human resources with special emphasis on high-quality education, and this policy has contributed to the country's solid growth, performance and the creation of what is probably the most highly trained and skilled work force in the region.

Facing difficulties

However, Jordan now faces economic difficulties including rising unemployment, a drop in the level of foreign exchange reserves and a budget deficit. But accumulating debt from Iraq (a major trading partner) has been eased by special harter trade and credit arrangements to sustain exports of agricultural and manufactured products. Losses by the important potash industry in 1987, due to slack demand and low prices world-wide, have been halted, and this year contracts are in hand for all production.

The government is coping with the unemployment situation with short-term retraining programmes designed to create better matches between professionals and job requirements, and further improvement in the quality of education as a longer-term policy.

Also, new investment will mean more jobs for Jordanians. "We are using economic policy to stimulate job creation, rather than administrative measures," explains Fariz.

He believes Jordan has a comparative advantage, given its abundance of well-educated men and women, to become a regional services centre which will offer expertise in such areas as the information and maintenance industries, software and computer services, engineering designs, consulting and management skills, financial and business specialists and marketing.

Already, there is a strong Arab services link: 80 per cent of export proceeds of services come from Arab states.

Jordan's long-term policy objectives also give top priority to industrial development, and at the end of 1987 industry began emerging as the strongest sector in the economy.

List of pluses

Hamdi Tabbaa, minister of industry and trade, says: "We believe we have the infrastructure, geographical position, political stability, policies to encourage investment and good bilateral relations with Arab countries and the European market to give a big boost to our industrial development."

Jordan is one of the largest exporters world-wide of potash and phosphate. Downstream chemical industries to be located in the Dead Sea area with its plentiful minerals for such ventures, are under study. And the country has many other natural resources still untapped, such as copper, manganese, natural gas and oil recently discovered, oil shale, tar sands, and dolomite.

"This is the year of standardisation in Jordanian industry. We have to have high quality and high standards for our products, and imports will also have to meet these standards," Tabbaa said. "In terms of exports, we might not have the cheapest goods, but we believe we can be competitive on a quality basis. This is our main concern."

Jordanian labour costs, which tend to be high, are mitigated somewhat by the fact that non-Jordanians make up about one-fourth of total domestic manpower. The more moderate salaries of these foreign workers tend to keep the cost structure in check.

The government is keen to develop medium-size, high-tech industries. Tabbaa terms expanded use of computers "essential," and said all computers have been exempted from customs duties. "We want our children to learn to live with computers the way they have with pencils and rulers in the past, taking them for granted."

Laserscanners improve DHL efficiency

AMMAN — New technology is changing the shape of the international air express industry in the Middle East. For DHL, courier operations today entail having its own planes, maintaining extensive computer logging of shipments employing advanced technology and introducing laser-read encoding system.

For the customer, this technology translates into a fast, efficient and secure service where they can rest assured that shipments entrusted to DHL are in safe, reliable hands.

DHL's most recent innovation in Jordan is a hand-held computer which is being used by the company's couriers. Called "a laserscanner," this computer is

capable of reading the bar code on airwaybills to record consignment details.

Additional customer and delivery information for outbound and inbound shipments is also entered into the scanners' 128k memory for outbound and inbound shipments.

Once entered, this shipment information is transmitted direct into DHL's laser-read computer confirmation system. This unique computer system keeps a watch on the status of all consignments from pick-up to final delivery as they pass through the DHL worldwide network.

Together, the laserscanners and the laser-read system enable DHL customer service operators to answer customer enquiries. At the touch of a button they can find out the status of a shipment: Where it is, when it was delivered, and who signed for it.

"Laserscanners are the latest example of how DHL employs state-of-the-art technology to enable us to offer our customers the best possible service," explains

DHL's manager for Jordan, Martin Phillips.

"Companies use air express because of what they know they gain in moving documents or parcels quickly from one place to another," says Phillips. "Very often the key phrase is 'time sensitive,'" he adds. "If a document, whether it be a contract, a tender, banking instrument, or a larger shipment such as a sparepart, electronic computer equipment or industrial sample, needs to be in a certain place by a specific date than air express is essential."

DHL, was the first air express company to recognise the potential of the Middle East, setting up an office in Bahrain in 1976. There are now 67 offices in 15 countries in the region, including 34 in Saudi Arabia where the company operates in sole association with SNAS Trading and Contracting. Worldwide, DHL has a network of 850 offices in more than 170 countries, the most comprehensive of any air express company.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One Sterling	1.7435/45	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2035/45	Canadian dollar
	1.7955/65	Deutschemarks
	2.0240/50	Dutch guilders
	1.4900/10	Swiss francs
	37.58/63	Belgian francs
	6.0460/90	French francs
	1332/1333	Italian lire
	129.80/90	Japanese yen
	6.2050/2100	Swedish crowns
	6.4940/90	Norwegian crowns
	6.8200/50	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	446.10/446.50	U.S. dollars

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — The share market fell to its lowest close of the week on nervous selling, as an early slump in the resource sector spread to leading industrials. The All Ordinaries Index fell 27.8 to 1,573.0.

TOKYO — Share prices closed mixed in active trading after limited bargain-hunting, but a mood of caution about the dollar hung over the market. The Nikkei Index gained 17.46 to 27,750.39.

HONG KONG — Prices closed slightly lower after a day of active two-way trading. The Hang Seng fell 4.68 to 2,707.56.

SINGAPORE — Share prices recovered some of their early losses sparked by profit-taking and closed mixed. The Straits Times Industrial Index fell 0.75 to 1,082.69.

BOMBAY — Share prices were hit by nervous selling after reports that Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was preparing a cabinet reshuffle. Brokers said the market feared populist measures to recover ground lost in recent by-election setbacks.

FRANKFURT — Shares staged a sudden late rally to close slightly higher as a power rise in Siemens transformed a dull pre-weekend session. The Commerzbank Index, calculated at mid-session, fell 7.6 to 1,430.8.

ZURICH — The market closed mixed on fairly high turnover. The Swiss Index slipped 1.6 to 875.1 but dealers said the underlying tone was still positive.

PARIS — Prices ended 1.5 per cent firmer in active trading despite an hour's halt for the fourth bomb scare in a week.

LONDON — Equities were lower in late trading midway through the two-week account. The slightly firmer opening on Wall Street had little impact. At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 share index was down 5.5 at 1,873.4.

NEW YORK — Stocks slipped after blue chip issues erased early gains sparked by the dollar's continued advance. The Dow was down seven at 2,141 around mid-morning.

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Cinema NIJOUM CINEMA «Formerly Opera»

Tel: 675571

SILK

Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema PLAZA

Tel: 677420

DELIVERY BOYS

Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Latvia party urges crackdown

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Soviet Latvia's Communist Party has called for a crackdown on nationalism, while troops deployed in Transcaucasia and one official said the country should brace itself for unrest in other areas.

As nationalist and ethnic strife simmered from the Baltic Sea republics to the southern borders of the Soviet Union, the Kazakhstan party chief said the issue would not go away and the party should discuss it at a key conference in Moscow next week.

"We should be ready for the appearance of extreme sentiment in other regions," Gennady Kolbin, first secretary of the party in the Central Asian republic, said in an interview published Thursday in the newspaper Izvestia.

The Latvian Central Committee met June 18 and urged communists to "move resolutely against any outburst of nationalism," the republic's youth newspaper Sovetskaya Molodezh said.

The plebiscite denounced recent nationalist street protests and leaflets disseminated in the Baltic republic, the paper said in its June 21 edition, which reached Moscow Thursday.

The party is concerned about a recurrence of "nationalism, chauvinism and anti-Sovietism," the paper said.

It said a June 14 march in Riga

in honour of late dictator Josef Stalin's victims was used by some "extremists" to display anti-Soviet slogans and symbols of "bourgeois Latvia," a reference to the republic before it was absorbed by the Soviet Union in 1940.

Recently there also have been rumblings of discontent in the other Baltic republics, Estonia and Lithuania.

TASS news agency reported June 15 that Lithuanian nationalists tried to take over a similar march in Vilnius to commemorate Stalin's victims. In the past, authorities have not allowed such marches to take place.

Estonia's delegates to the party conference opening in Moscow Tuesday will bring radical ideas for the future of their homeland, including calls for economic autonomy and a right for the republic to choose its official language.

In Transcaucasia, troops have been brought in to try to quell ethnic unrest in disputed Nagorno-Karabakh, and the Communist Party newspaper Pravda indi-

cated Thursday the four-mouth-old crisis is worsening.

It did not say where the soldiers have been deployed, but Moscow dissidents showed film Monday of soldiers protecting the Armenian section of Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan.

Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov said Wednesday that the annexation request would be taken up by the Presidium of the National Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Union's highest legislative body, but that it probably would not be discussed in the near future.

The predominantly Armenian population of the mountainous region in Azerbaijan has been demonstrating daily for unification with Armenia. Their demands have sparked ethnic violence, killing at least 35 people since February.

Analysts said the troops were apparently sent into the area with the main aim of preventing further ethnic killings of the kind which happened during riots in the Azerbaijani city of Sumgait in February.

NATO sets up new northern flank force

OSLO (R) — North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) established a new multinational force to defend its northern flank, a decision hailed by Norway Friday as a strengthening of the alliance's commitment to the country.

"This... will extend our defence capabilities in important areas," Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland told a news conference. "It represents a strengthening of allied commitment to the defence of Norway."

Government sources and diplomats from NATO countries told Reuters the force would comprise a Canadian infantry battalion, and two field artillery battalions, one from the United States and one from West Germany.

The decision marks the first time that Oslo has agreed to allow German combat troops into Norway since World War II, when Hitler occupied the country from 1940 to 1945.

The force will replace a Canadian brigade currently earmarked

to defend Norway and represents a significant boost in firepower. The decision will be officially approved and announced later Friday at NATO headquarters in Brussels, although no details of the force's composition will be given.

Norway, founding member of the 16-nation NATO in 1949, does not have allied combat troops on its soil in peacetime and would rely almost totally on reinforcements in times of crisis.

The three new battalions will be based in their home countries and will regularly practise rapid deployment in Norway's harsh winter conditions. No date has yet been set for the first exercise, Norwegian defence officials said.

The country's 325,000-strong armed forces face one of the world's biggest concentrations of Soviet military power on the Soviet Kola peninsula, just across their common Arctic border. Norway covers the approaches to vital Atlantic shipping lanes.

Norway may halt heavy water exports

OSLO, Norway (AP) — Norway is considering ending all export of heavy water after suspicions were raised that several shipments may have been used to produce nuclear weapons, a foreign ministry official said Thursday.

Heavy water is used as a coolant in nuclear reactors, enabling reactors to operate on natural uranium instead of enriched uranium. It is commonly used in research reactors.

Foreign Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg said Wednesday that Norway was embarrassed by the diversion of 15 tons of heavy water to the Gulf state of Dubai from its original West German destination. The 1983 deal was disclosed last April.

"We've handed the case over to the state attorney... we have no intention to give up this case," he said in a radio interview.

"I hope there won't be any more export of such quantities of heavy water. We've had had experience with what has happened, and it has been harmful to our interests and credibility abroad," he said.

Joerg Willy Bronebakk, a ministry spokesman, said Thursday the export policy will be reviewed, but it was unclear when the government would decide the issue.

"We plan to let our law department study whether we are authorised to consider a possible halt in exports of heavy water," he said.

The Norwegians already have scaled back its production of heavy water to less than four tons a year.

IRA downs helicopter

BELFAST (R) — The Irish Republican Army (IRA) says it shot down a British army helicopter in the first such strike of Northern Ireland's guerrilla war — but the military denied that a missile was used.

The Lynx helicopter, used to move troops and supplies around the so-called "bandit country" on the border with the Irish Republic, made an emergency landing Thursday after being hit by gunfire in the tail. One crew member was treated for cuts and bruises.

The IRA claimed responsibility for the attack in south Armagh which local witnesses said had been carried out by a heavy machine-gun.



Laurent Fabius

French Socialists clear first hurdle

PARIS (R) — French Socialists, set to rule as an unprecedented minority government, have cleared a first parliamentary hurdle by installing their candidate in the influential post of speaker (president) of the assembly.

Former Prime Minister Laurent Fabius was elected to the speaker's chair at the opening of the new session Thursday of the National Assembly through the combined votes of Socialists and Communists.

Fabius defeated the conservative incumbent, World War II anti-Nazi resistance fighter Jacques Chaban-Delmas, by 301 votes against 268 in a run-off ballot.

The vote for the speaker, who plays a key role in allowing debating time, was widely seen as a test of the Socialists' ability to mobilise the left's full voting strength following an inconclusive general election June 12.

President Francois Mitterrand's Socialist Party and allies won 276 seats in the 577-member assembly, ousting the conservatives from power but falling 13 seats short of a working majority.

The government of moderate Socialist Prime Minister Michel Rocard resigned Wednesday to allow its members to join the vote for the speaker, traditionally the first act of a new parliament.

Manigat blames U.S. for coup

SANTO DOMINGO (R) — Cuts in U.S. economic aid to Haiti weakened the country and were a major factor in the demise of the civilian government there after only four months, ousted President Leslie Manigat said Thursday.

"With well-used U.S. aid the popular masses would have been with us," Manigat, who was overthrown by a military coup Monday, told a news conference for foreign journalists in the neighbouring Dominican Republic.

"We would have changed the political panorama more quickly and democracy would have resulted stronger in the face of the danger of the military," he said.

The United States cut off \$70 million in annual economic aid to Haiti after presidential elections last November were aborted when 34 people were massacred at the polls. Manigat was elected in January in a vote seen by many Haitians and foreign observers as rigged by the military.

About \$36 million in U.S. aid to Haiti still flows through private groups.

Manigat said although he received political support from U.S. officials the necessary financial support was never forthcoming.

Meanwhile, he said, 18 of his aides were arrested Monday and remained in jail.

He denied reports that Haitians were accepting the new military regime calmly, saying instead that they were quiet through fear.

"What it is, is a people that has suffered and knows the brutality with which the army is capable of acting but we will return to change this," he said.

Manigat gave an updated version of his travel plans, saying he would leave Friday for Miami before heading for Rome, where he will attend a meeting of Christian Democratic leaders, then Paris, Bonn, Brussels and Madrid.

He said he would then tour the United States before returning to Santo Domingo to decide in which country to establish residence.

Manigat was overthrown in a coup after he fired the country's armed forces chief, Lieutenant General Henri Namphy, last Friday for insubordination.

Namphy Monday deposed Manigat and placed himself once more at the head of the country which he had ruled after the fall of the Duvalier dictatorship in February, 1986.

Canada expels two more Soviet diplomats

OTTAWA (R) — Canada announced Thursday it was expelling the Soviet military attaché in Ottawa and also declared a former embassy secretary persona non grata in the growing sprow between the two countries.

External Affairs Minister Joe Clark said in a statement the government was responding to the "unjustified expulsion" of two Canadian diplomats by Moscow Wednesday. Canada also cut by three the number of Soviet officials allowed to operate in Canada.

However, within minutes of Clark's announcement, a spokesman for the Soviet embassy in Ottawa told Reuters that Moscow would respond to the latest Canadian action.

Asked if Moscow intended to expel more Canadian diplomats, press attaché Vacheslav Bogdanov replied: "Yes, oo par."

Bogdanov also expressed hope that Canada would not take any further steps to the dispute.

Moscow reacted swiftly Wednesday after Ottawa accused the Soviet Union of conducting a wide-ranging espionage operation in Canada aimed at obtaining classified information for commercial and military purposes.

The Canadian government ordered the expulsion of 17 Soviet diplomats, citing a threat to national security.

Canadian government officials said Thursday the latest move was aimed at escalating the affair.

"We don't see it as stepping it up but rather a forced response to the unjustified action against Canadian diplomats," a government official said.

Gandhi may reshuffle cabinet

NEW DELHI (R) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi dismissed two state chief ministers, and a government spokesman said he had called Finance Minister Narain Dutt Tiwari home from London.

The announcement immediately triggered speculation of a cabinet reshuffle.

Tiwari is from Uttar Pradesh, the politically important northern state whose Chief Minister Vir Bahadur Singh, ruling party sources said, was told to step down Thursday.

Tiwari's summons home from London meetings, where he was seeking foreign investment in India, suggested he would replace Singh, the sources in Gandhi's Congress (I) Party said.

They said a cabinet reshuffle and changes in the party to prepare for general elections due by the end of 1989 were expected after the party's poor performance in June 16 by-elections.

S.B. Chavan, chief minister of Maharashtra, elected on Bombay, India's financial centre, was also told to step down as part of Gandhi's move to make changes in the party, the sources said.

Tiwari was made chief minister of Uttar Pradesh, India's most populous state, in 1984 to prepare it for a general election Gandhi called that year after taking over from his assassinated mother, Indira.

Tiwari was brought to New Delhi the following year as industry minister and replaced Vishwanath Pratap Singh as finance minister in 1987. V.P. Singh was shifted to defence, and soon forced to resign.

The two could face each other in Uttar Pradesh. V.P. Singh, who has waged a campaign accusing the Gandhi government of corruption since quitting office, was the opposition candidate who handed Congress an embarrassing defeat in a parliamentary by-election in Uttar Pradesh last week.

The state provides 85 of the 544 members of parliament's lower house, including Gandhi, and is a barometer of trends in the electorally crucial Hindi-speaking belt in northern India.

The by-elections led to the emergence of V.P. Singh as the likely candidate to lead the fragmented opposition against his old boss in the general elections.

S. Korea plans for North talks

SEOUL (R) — South Korea is working out plans for exchanges with North Korea aimed at helping end the peninsula's division, Unification Minister Lee Hong-Koo said.

Seoul would put its ideas, including plans for student exchanges, to the North after consulting parliament, Lee said during a late-night television debate Thursday.

"Our position is that in order to realise substantial improvement in inter-Korean relations, we should not make proposals that the North will have difficulty in accepting," Lee said.

The rival communist North and capitalist South were set up on the peninsula in 1948. They fought a bloody conflict from 1950 to 1953 and formally remain at war.

Lee hinted the South might offer the North economic help. "It is very natural for us to pay attention to the welfare of our brethren in the North," he said.

"If we find things we can do for the North Korean residents, and if they do not require mutual agreement, we will carry them out unilaterally, sometimes quietly and sometimes in a more open manner," he added.

Lee said the South sought to foster a "national community" with the North in a partnership.

On June 10, riot police battled thousands of student radicals to stop them leaving Seoul for a meeting with North Korean students at the border village of Panmunjom.

Student leaders say they will make another attempt at a rendezvous August 15, National Independence Day.

Lee hinted the government might allow students in the South to meet their northern counterparts that day, saying: "I am optimistic that such a very regrettable incident (as on June 10) will not happen August 15."

Army reinforcements Friday took up positions at strategic points in Rangoon, which has been under curfew since riots Tuesday, envoys said.

Riot police have surrounded the Swedagoo Pagoda, a 100-metre high, gold-plated dome which dominates Rangoon's skyline, but there were reports that it had re-opened to the public after the students left.

About 100 students Thursday set up a "strike centre" inside the 2,500-year-old billtop shrine, where nationalists rallied against British colonial rule after World War II.

The government Thursday imposed emergency restrictions on the township of Pegu, about 50 kilometres north of Rangoon following serious rioting the night before.

The diplomats said the student demonstrators have been joined by Buddhist monks, workers and other groups.

Experts say world to get hotter

WASHINGTON (R) — In the midst of a record U.S. heat wave and drought, scientists warned Congress Thursday that temperatures would get even hotter in the next century unless carbon dioxide in the atmosphere was reduced.

"It's hot out today, and unless we change our ways, it's going to get hotter," Michael Oppenheimer of the Environmental Defence Fund told a Senate Energy Committee hearing.

As he spoke, temperatures soared the 38 centigrade mark for the second day in a row in Washington with similar high marks across most of the rest of the country.

The searing heat and a drought that has lasted for nearly three months in many states has severely damaged crops of wheat, corn and soybeans in most of the

midwest and south and caused feed shortages for cattle ranchers.

"Present global temperatures are the highest on record, and based on the temperatures through June 1, 1988 will be the warmest year on record," James Hansen of the Goddard Institute for Space Studies told the hearing.

Hansen said there was strong evidence that the warmer temperatures were due to the so-called greenhouse effect, which occurs when carbon dioxide and other gases escape into the atmosphere, trapping heat escaping from the earth and warming the surface of the planet.

"Our climate simulations for the late 1980's and 1990's indicate a tendency for an increase of heatwave/drought situations in the southeast and midwest United States," he said, adding that

the four warmest years in the past century have occurred in this decade.

"The midwest drought is a warning," Oppenheimer said. "Greenhouse warming prescotes the most important global challenge of the next few decades."

"If measures are not taken soon to limit the warming, humans face an increasingly difficult future while natural ecosystems may have no future at all," he said.

He said world temperatures were expected to increase about a quarter-degree centigrade per decade, while the sea level was likely to rise at about 10 centimetres a decade over the next century unless carbon dioxide from gasoline and other sources and other emissions, such as chlorofluorocarbons, were reduced.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

TASS reports attack on Kabul

MOSCOW (R) — Afghan rebels fired four rockets into residential areas of Kabul Friday, wounding a woman and damaging a house, the Soviet news agency TASS reported. It said one of the rockets hit the Kabul airport, causing a fire. TASS said a member of the Hezb-i-Islami rebel group, identified as Alihan, died Thursday while trying to plant a bomb at the Kabul bazaar. It said two bystanders were wounded when the bomb exploded prematurely.

Soviet INF inspectors arrive in Utah

SALT LAKE CITY (R) — An advance team of Soviet officials were to arrive in Utah Friday to begin ground work for implementing requirements of the intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) treaty, officials said Thursday. Three to five Soviets were to take up residence at a Salt Lake City apartment complex this weekend where up to 30 inspectors will live temporarily while verifying terms outlined in the INF Pact, said Brigadier General Roland Lajoie. Lajoie, director of the on-site inspection agency overseeing implementation of the treaty that eliminates missiles with ranges from 500-5,000 kilometres, met with Utah officials and the media to discuss the Soviets' arrival. The 30 Soviet inspectors begin arriving July 1 and will monitor Hercules Incorporated's Magna, Utah, plant to ensure Pershing 2 missile production has ceased. Hercules produced the surface-to-surface missiles for the air force between August 1982 and June 1987.

Nigerian groups to monitor waste

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast (AP) — Nigeria has posted special vigilante groups at all its ports and jetties to prevent toxic waste from being offloaded by foreign ships, Nigerian state radio reported Thursday. Radio Nigeria, monitored in Abidjan, said the move was designed to protect the population from the hazards of waste material. The report came as a team of U.S. experts were testing barrels of European toxic waste dumped illegally in the West African nation. The Americans will advise the Lagos government on how best to dispose of the 2,000-ton load, including poisonous chemicals and radioactive materials. The Nigerian government has arrested 15 people including several Italians and decreed that anyone found guilty of links to the dumping risks being shot by firing squad.

Uganda bill to protect religions, tribes

KAMPALA (R) — A draft law submitted to the Ugandan parliament this week makes it an offence for the first time to encourage hatred or contempt towards members of any religion, tribe or region. The bill, made available to Reuters Thursday, gives the first legal definition of the term "sectarianism," which President Yoweri Museveni and his National Resistance Movement (NRM) have often used to include political partisanship. Uganda's traditional parties, especially the rightist Democratic Party, have criticised the use of the term, and party officials have said in private they suspected the NRM would use it to curb the

party's activities in 1990 elections. The bill does not, however, include political affiliation as an aspect of sectarianism. Tribal and religious divisions have been behind much of the civil strife in Uganda since independence in 1962.

Tamil leaders return to Sri Lanka

COLOMBO (R) — Two moderate Tamil leaders returned to Sri Lanka Thursday after five years of self-imposed exile saying they wanted to see if the time was ripe for a political comeback. Appapillai Arimbalagam, general secretary of the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), and its president Murguesu Sivathamparan said they sought a united front with guerrillas fighting for an independent state for the island's minority Tamils. TULF became the largest party in parliament in the last Sri Lankan general election in 1977 on a Tamil separatist platform. But after anti-Tamil riots among Sri Lanka's Sinhalese majority in 1983 the government required all parliamentarians to swear an oath of allegiance to a unitary state. All 16 TULF members went into exile in India, rather than swear the oath. Political sources say the move lost them the support of Tamils who have had to weather the civil war that has raged ever since.

U.S. urged to raze Moscow embassy

WASHINGTON (R) — Consultants have made a preliminary finding that the United States should raze, rather than partially dismantle, its bug-ridden new embassy in Moscow, a State Department official said Thursday. The official, who asked not to be identified, confirmed a New York Times report that said the consultants determined that dismantling part of the chancery would be more difficult and dangerous than razing it before rebuilding. State Department spokesman Charles Redman acknowledged that the consultants, BDM Corporation and MK-Ferguson Corporation, had submitted an interim report but refused to disclose its findings. But the other official told Reuters: "The story is accurate." The Reagan administration and Congress have been debating the fate of the new chancery — which has not been occupied — since it was found last year that the Soviets had permeated the building with sophisticated intelligence devices.

At least two killed in Mexico blasts

GUADALUPE, Mexico (AP) — Three huge gasoline tanks exploded Thursday in this northeastern industrial city, killing at least two people and lighting the night sky with flames visible 16 kilometres away, officials said. Twenty people were hospitalised, including six in very serious condition, after the blasts at the San Rafael tank farm owned by the government petroleum monopoly, Pemex, said Raul de la Garza, Nuevo Leon press secretary. Two people died in the explosion, he said, correcting earlier figures that four had died. De La Garza said 10,000 people were evacuated from their homes around the San Rafael tank farm in case the flames spread. Several vehicles parked near the tanks turned to molten metal as the temperature near the fire at times reached 3,000 Celsius, said Nuevo Leon state judiciary police director, Hernan Guajardo Garza.

COLUMN

Cold Pakistani bites colleague's ear off

DUBAI (R) — Pakistani tailor Mohammed Ghulam was too cold and his colleague refused to turn off the air conditioner. So he bit off his ear. Ghulam, 48, was sentenced to three years in jail for assault but following an impassioned plea by the victim the judge reduced the term to three months.

Prince unveils wax likeness

LONDON (AP) — Prince Edward unveiled his wax likeness at Madame Tussaud's Thursday at a pre-breakfast ceremony and joked that he was unsure if it resembled him. "I don't know (if it does)," said the 24-year-old prince, the third son of Queen Elizabeth II. "I have never seen myself at this time in the morning." Edward, whose ceremony was scheduled before his job at a theatre production assistant, told reporters, "If you are wondering why you are here at 8 a.m. it is because I did my sittings at that time and I think I should look much the same." The prince's wax figure was dressed in his own clothes and was complete with true-to-life thinning hair, a fact the prince also noticed. "He's got more hair. That's slightly embarrassing," he said sarcastically.

Minister sentenced for insulting king

BANGKOK (AP) — The supreme court in Thailand sentenced a former deputy interior minister to four years in prison for insulting the monarchy, a provincial court official said Friday. The supreme court agreed with a lower court decision that remarks made by former Minister Veera Musikapong during a political campaign were intended to insult King Bhumibol Adulyadej, Thailand's constitutional ruler. But the court reduced the original sentence of six years because of Veera's past services to the country, said Channong Kerdsoongneon, the court official. Veera, 40, was accused of making the allegedly insulting remarks July 13, 1986, while campaigning for a seat in the lower house of parliament.

'Please strip somewhere else'

LONDON (R) — Authorities at the Wimbledon tennis championships have told U.S. player Barbara Potter they would prefer if she did not change her shirt on court. Potter caused a stir when she asked ball-boys to shield her with towels while she stripped to her bra Thursday. Earlier in the week she twice asked girls to do the job. Wally Woufor, sports chief at the local authority which provides ball-boys and girls, said: "The children should not have to do this. It's embarrassing. But it's obviously difficult for them to refuse. I shall be telling the children not to participate in any towel-holding from now on." Male players such as Boris Becker have regularly changed their shirts on court in recent years without creating a fuss. But the All England Lawn Tennis Club, which organises the annual pre-tournament, said it was a statement it did not encourage the practice in either sex. Potter, 27, also caught spectators' eyes this week with her underpants, which bear the words "Smart Ass."

Pisa leans a little bit more

PISA, Italy (AP) — This medieval city's famed leaning tower tilted another fraction of a millimetre during the past year, a rate that might cause the landmark to topple to about 100 years, an expert said Thursday. Gero Geri of the University of Pisa said that since June, 1987 the tower has leaned 1.29 millimetres according to measurements taken Wednesday. Geri is a member of the team that makes semi-annual checks of the displacement of several of Pisa's architectural treasures settling into the city's soft clay foundation.

Lauper graduates

NEW YORK (AP) — When the class of 1988 at Richmond Hill High School receives diplomas next week, they will be joined by an unusual honorary graduate — one with bright red hair, a squeaky New York accent and two platinum albums. Singer Cyndi Lauper will receive her diploma along with the 400 graduates at ceremonies Monday, school officials said Wednesday. Lauper, whose hits include "Girls Just Wanna Have Fun" and "True Colors," dropped out of the high school "years ago — I'm not sure just when," said her publicist, Rohio Riggs.

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